



BOROUGH OF MORLEY

1965
annual report

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
GEOFFREY IRELAND, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
E. C. LEWIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

B O R O U G H O F M O R L E Y

1965

ANNUAL REPORT

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B O R O U G H O F M O R L E Y
MEMBERS OF THE MORLEY BOROUGH HEALTH
COMMITTEE

1965 — 1966

The Mayor

Alderman A. T. Dance

Chairman

Councillor Mrs. L. Woollin

Deputy Chairman

Councillor F. Tighe

Alderman

M. Davies

Councillors

J. E. Tetley	B. B. Barker
M. G. Spruce	R. Elliott
L. Appleyard	H. Leathley
Mrs. M. J. Bastow	Miss C. E. Hepworth. J.P.
G. Totham	R. Parker
J. H. Nicholson	Mrs. E. Thornton

Local Health Authority

West Riding County Council

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

**Medical Officer of Health.
and Divisional Medical Officer.**

Geoffrey Ireland, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

**Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
and Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.**

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

BOROUGH OF MORLEY.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

E. C. Lewis, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

C. H. Wright, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

R. S. Wright, M.A.P.H.I.

G. Wright, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

K. R. Flint, M.A.P.H.I.

J. K. Greenwood, M.A.P.H.I.

Student Public Health Inspector.

S. G. Garden.

Cleansing Officer.

G. Gregory.

Public Health Inspector's Clerks.

R. Crabtree.

Mrs. M. Lewis.

Mrs. B. Thackray

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers.

Irene Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B.

Ralph David Hall, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 1.4.65).

Medical Officer to East Ardsley Child Welfare Centre (Part-time).

Ruth M. Chippindale, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Medical Officer to Drighlington Child Welfare Centre (Part-time).

Sydney Sefton, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

School Dental Officers.

P. Smith, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

Mrs. F. Ellis, B.Ch.D., L.D.S. (Resigned 28.2.65).

G. W. Lawrence, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Appointed 19.7.65).

Divisional Nursing Officer.

Miss A. Seelig, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate,
Q.N., Admin. Cert. (Public Health Nursing) R.C.N.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss B. M. Chapman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. E. Garbutt, S.R.N., S.C.M., Fever Trained.

(Resigned 6.5.65).

Mrs. E. K. Garbutt, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V.
Certificate.

Mrs. E. Gothorp, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed 29.3.65).

Miss D. M. Habergham, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1).
H.V. Certificate.

Miss F. C. Hickey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
(Appointed 19.7.65).

Mrs. D. J. Jackson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. V. Kalu, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
(Appointed 19.7.65).

Mrs. L. Newsome, S.R.N. (Appointed 12.4.65).

Miss B. S. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. M. T. Wilson, S.R.N. (Appointed 1.4.65).

Home Nurses.

Mrs. J. Birkby, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. M. Corness, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. S. Dixon, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. E. Newell, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. C. Noble, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Miss J. Stokes, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. F. White, S.R.N., Q.N.

Midwives.

Mrs. N. M. Benigan, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Relief Midwife from 1.11.65).
 Miss M. Burdon, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Died 25.11.65).
 Miss E. Chapman, S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. Ellison, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. J. A. Stakes, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer.

A. Emmerson.

Mental Welfare Officers.

Mrs. E. I. Jones, M.S.M.W.O. (resigned 12.10.65).
 J. R. Marshall, R.N.M.S. (appointed 1.2.66).
 H. H. Robinson, R.M.P.A., R.M.N., M.S.M.W.O.
 R. D. Stephens, R.M.N. (appointed 3.1.66).

Junior Training Centre—Ossett.

Mrs. A. Ellis, N.A.M.H. Diploma—Supervisor
 Mrs. I. Ellis
 Mrs. M. E. Norman

Senior Training Centre—West Ardsley.

Miss I. Beaumont, N.A.M.H. Diploma—Supervisor.
 Miss G. Burlison, N.A.M.H. Diploma.
 Mrs. B. Huntrods, N.A.M.H. Diploma.
 Mrs. K. M. Poyner, S.E.N.
 Mrs. E. Wright
 B. K. Brook, N.A.M.H. Diploma.
 M. Grange.

Healey Croft Residential Hostel—West Ardsley.

R. Tyson, S.R.N., R.M.N. — Warden.
 Mrs. M. Tyson, R.M.N.
 Mrs. L. Jarman.

Child Guidance Service.

Dr. K. N. Maxwell, M.B., Ch.B.
 J. B. Mannix, M.Ed., Psychologist
 Mrs. J. M. Spurr, P.S.W.

Dental Attendants.

Mrs. L. Parker.
 Miss K. Hill.

Chiropodists.

Miss D. E. Smith, M.Ch.S. (Part-time)
 L. Balmforth, L.Ch., S.R.Ch. (Part-time).

Chief Clerk.

A. Wright, D.M.A., D.P.A.

Clerical Staff.

J. A. H. Lane, D.P.A. (Deputy Chief Clerk).
 A. C. Attack
 D. Leach.
 C. C. Roberts.
 P. M. Sheard.
 Miss C. Brennan.
 Mrs. G. Burton (Part-time).
 Mrs. L. Crofton (Part-time).
 Miss K. Edmondson.
 Mrs. D. Hunter (appointed 23.8.65).
 Mrs. M. E. Kilburn.
 Mrs. J. Mell (Resigned 31.8.65).
 Miss R. M. Morris
 Miss M. G. Shackleton.
 Mrs. E. M. Thornber (Part-time) (appointed 20.9.65).
 Mrs. M. Thornburn.
 Mrs. M. Wingett (Part-time) (Resigned 30.9.65).

LEEDS REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Consultant Staff.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.

H. Morus Jones, M.C., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Chest Physicians.

J. K. Scott, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H

G. F. Edwards, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,
M.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeon.

L. Wittels, M.D. (Vienna), D.O. (Oxon.)

Paediatricians.

G. M. Lewis, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., M.R.C.P.E.

C. S. Livingstone, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Miss M A. Pearson, F.R.C.S

Divisional Health Office,
Windsor House,
Queen Street,
Morley.

21st June, 1966.

To the Chairman and Members of the Morley Health
Committee.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1965.

A major change in establishment occurred during the year when the number of Mental Welfare Officers was increased from two to three, and on the resignation of Mrs. E. I. Jones two new officers, Mr. R. D. Stephens and Mr. J. R. Marshall were appointed. The reason for this increase is related to the development in the Borough of two hostels, one for the mentally subnormal called Healey Croft which was opened in September 1965 and the other for those recovering from mental illness called Lee Grange, which is still in the process of construction. Both these hostels are situated in West Ardsley.

From the vital statistics it will be seen that the birth rate has started to decline from the peak reached in 1964 and the numbers of illegitimate births dropped from 54 in 1964 to 35 this year. The death rate has remained constant at the relatively low rate of 11.2 deaths per thousand of the population though there has been a marked increase in the number of deaths from coronary thrombosis from 111 in 1964 to 136 in 1965. Cancer of the lung caused 24 deaths of which 21 occurred in men, a slight reduction when compared with the previous

year. Thirty perinatal deaths occurred in 1965 compared with twenty four in the previous year, an increase of five stillbirths and one early neo-natal death. Of the eighteen stillbirths only three were delivered on the district and all twelve early neo-natal deaths were born and died in hospital.

There were no notifications of either poliomyelitis or diphtheria during the year but towards the end of 1965 an outbreak of infective hepatitis (infectious jaundice) occurred at East Ardsley Infants School. This disease which is not notifiable would appear to have been controlled by the administration of gamma globulin to those children in the school who were still at risk.

Considerable pressure from various sources towards the establishment of cervical cytology clinics for the early detection of cancer of the neck of the womb developed during the year. However, we in this Division had early in 1965 the staff but not the laboratory facilities as the Regional Laboratory designated to receive smears could not at that time accept smears from the Administrative County. After contacting other laboratories in the area, Dr. Adler the Pathologist at Pinderfields Hospital very kindly offered to take from us early in 1966 a limited number of smears for examination and our grateful thanks are due to him. The first clinic was opened in Morley on the 10th March, 1966.

When one reflects on the enormity of the agitation produced by various women's organisations regarding the establishment of these cytology clinics I feel one must consider and compare the figures for deaths from cancer of the cervix and those for deaths from cancer of the lung. In Morley cancer of

the cervix caused three deaths and cancer of the lung caused twenty four deaths (three female and twenty one male). Nationally 2,453 deaths were caused by cancer of the cervix compared with 26,398 caused by cancer of the lung (4,167 female and 22,231 male). I only hope therefore that those women who have been so active in campaigning for these cytology clinics have themselves given up cigarette smoking and have also convinced their husbands of this danger. This is not to dispute the value of the cytology clinics but to bring the present situation a little more into perspective.

Thanks are due to you Madam Chairman and to Members of the Health Committee for your support during 1965. I must also thank Mr. Wright my Chief Clerk, Mr. Lewis the Chief Public Health Inspector and their respective staffs for their unstinted assistance during the year.

GEOFFREY IRELAND,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

Area	9,494 acres
Population—Census 1961	40,322
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population mid 1965	43,010
Number of dwelling houses	16,050
Rateable Value (31.3.65)	£965,124
Product of a penny rate (1964-65)	£3,708

Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:				Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 18.3
Legitimate	751	394	357	
Illegitimate	34	19	15	
Still-Births:				Rate per 1,000 (live and still-births) 22.4
Legitimate	17	12	5	
Illegitimate	1	—	1	
Total Births:				
Legitimate	768	406	362	
Illegitimate	35	19	16	
Deaths	482	254	228	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 11.2

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths.

Infant Mortality.

15 infants under the age of twelve months died during 1965, giving an infant mortality rate of 19.1 per 1,000 live births.

The following table gives the cause of death of these infants:—

Cause of Death	No. of infants dying in				
	1st week	2nd wk.	3rd wk.	4th wk.	5-52 weeks
Hyaline Disease	1	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	5	—	—	—	—
Accidental Death	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Abnormality	1	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage .	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Enteritis	—	—	—	—	1
Cellulitis Scalp	1	—	—	—	—
Intra Uterine Asphyxia	3	—	—	—	—
Total	12	—	—	—	3

Infant Mortality Rate

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	19.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	20.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births 15.0

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate.

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births ... 15.0

Perinatal Mortality Rate.

(Still births and deaths under one week combined per
1,000 total live and still births) 37.4

CAUSES OF DEATH—MORLEY M.B.

Cause of Death	1963			1964			1965		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory tract	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	1	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	12	11	23	11	3	14	9	5	14
11. Malignant Neoplasm—lung and bronchus	13	4	17	24	2	26	21	3	24
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	7	7	—	11	11	—	7	7
13. Malignant Neoplasm: Uterus	—	7	7	—	5	5	—	3	3
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	24	19	43	31	19	50	24	25	49
15. Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	1	1	2	1	—	1	4	1	5
16. Diabetes	—	3	3	2	—	2	—	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	31	34	65	27	38	65	25	40	65
18. Coronary disease: Angina ..	62	47	109	64	47	111	86	50	136
19. Hypertension with heart disease	8	9	17	—	6	6	3	2	5
20. Other Heart Disease	24	31	55	10	28	38	15	26	41
21. Other Circulatory Disease...	8	11	19	3	6	9	2	9	11

CAUSE OF DEATH—MORLEY M.B. (Continued)

Cause of Death	1963			1964			1965		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
22. Influenza	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	12	16	28	13	6	19	8	5	13
24. Bronchitis	23	8	31	20	8	28	18	10	28
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	3	5	4	1	5	3	—	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	3	4	2	—	2	2	3	5
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	1	3	2	3	5	2	1	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	3	6	1	2	3	—	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	3	3	6	2	4	6	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases	15	20	35	12	20	32	19	23	42
33. Motor vehicle accidents	6	5	11	5	5	10	6	2	8
34. All other accidents	5	4	9	8	4	12	4	4	8
35. Suicide	5	1	6	7	2	9	1	3	4
36 Homicide & operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all Causes	265	256	521	252	225	477	254	228	482

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Under 1		1 — 4		5 — 14		15 — 24		25 — 34		35 — 44		45 — 54		55 — 64		65 — 74		Over 75		Total		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
10	5	1	1	—	—	—	7	—	3	2	9	7	32	11	62	37	72	69	58	96	254	228

VITAL STATISTICS OVER THE TEN YEARS 1956-1965

Year	Birth Rate	Peri- natal Mort- ality Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortal- ity Rate	Maternal Mortal- ity Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate		No. of cases of		No. of Deaths	
								Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	Diph- theria	Polio- myelitis	T.B. All forms	Cancer of lung and bron- chus
1956	15.8	*	32.6	12.6	14.4	0.00	2.13	0.08	0.05	0	0	5	15
1957	15.9	*	18.7	12.4	33.4	0.00	2.04	0.13	0.02	0	1	6	13
1958	16.2	*	28.7	11.6	23.3	0.00	2.29	0.08	0.00	0	13	3	18
1959	15.9	*	15.5	11.8	23.6	0.00	2.28	0.05	0.00	0	0	2	13
1960	16.4	43.9	30.7	12.4	25.6	0.00	2.21	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	20
1961	16.8	34.3	22.9	11.6	24.9	0.00	2.13	0.02	0.00	0	0	1	16
1962	18.8	29.2	12.7	11.7	28.3	0.00	2.05	0.07	0.00	0	0	3	22
1963	17.9	27.2	19.4	12.3	21.1	2.59	2.35	0.02	0.02	0	0	2	17
1964	20.2	27.5	14.9	11.2	19.8	0.00	2.51	0.05	0.02	0	0	3	26
1965	18.3	37.4	22.4	11.2	19.1	0.00	2.37	0.02	0.00	0	0	1	24

* Figures not available.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965. Based on the Registrar-General's figures.
COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS.

	Morley M.B.	Horbury U.D.	Ossett M.B.	Wake- field R.D.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Dis.	West Riding Admin. Cty	England and Wales (Prov- isional Figs.)
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	18.3	18.2	20.3	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.0
Death Rates (all per 1000 estimated resident popu- lation). All causes ...	11.2	12.6	11.5	9.8	12.3	11.6	11.5
Infective & Parasitic Diseases	0.02	0.11	0.0	0.14	0.03	0.04	*
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03	0.04	0.04
Other forms of tuberculosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
Cancer	2.37	2.02	2.02	1.36	2.19	2.07	1.67
Vascular Lesions of ner- vous system	1.51	2.14	1.89	1.45	1.95	1.82	*
Heart & Circ. Diseases...	4.49	4.72	4.47	3.95	4.83	4.48	*
Respiratory disease (excl- uding tuberculosis of respiratory system) ...	1.02	1.91	1.45	1.45	1.39	1.30	*
Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	19.1	18.5	15.5	7.6	21.0	20.7	19.0
Maternal Mortality (deaths of mothers due to pregnancy or child birth per 1,000 live and still births)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.13	0.16	0.25
Still Birth Rate (per 1000 live and still births) ...	22.4	6.1	9.2	17.4	17.0	16.0	15.7
Perinatal Mortality rate	37.4	18.4	21.5	17.4	28.6	27.3	26.9
Neonatal Mortality rate ..	15.3	12.3	15.5	2.5	14.3	13.9	13.0

* Figures not available

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Annual Notifications 1961-1965

Disease	Year of Notification				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Scarlet Fever	6	5	14	23	41
Whooping Cough	44	1	8	18	7
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	574	255	187	359	324
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	9	6	7	3	16
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	9	18	19	16	11
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	2	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	—	2	2	3	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	4	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	5	9	6	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1	2	—	2
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	1	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

Cases requiring examination are referred to either the Chest Clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital, the Chest Clinic at 74 New Briggate, Leeds or the Chest Clinic at Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield and regular home supervision is carried out by the Health Visitor. Free milk is provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer if recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

The following table gives the position regarding tuberculosis in Morley in 1965:—

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Totals
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
No. on register on 1st January, 1965	50	22	72	5	17	22	94
No. first notified during 1965	2	1	3	—	2	2	5
No. of cases restored to register	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of cases entered in register otherwise than by notification	—	5	5	—	—	—	5
No. removed from register during 1965							
(a) died	2	4	6	—	—	—	6
(b) removed from district	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
(c) recovered ...	5	2	7	—	2	2	9
No. remaining on register at 31st December, 1965	44	22	66	5	17	22	88

The number of new cases and the number of deaths notified during 1965 are given in detail in the following table:—

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0- 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-44	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
45-64	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	1	—	2	2	4	—	—

MEASLES.

Those children who were registered by their parents in the Medical Research Council Measles Vaccine Trial in 1964 and who were not given the vaccination because of shortage of the vaccine were vaccinated in the autumn of this year.

Preliminary reports from the Medical Research Council indicated that the vaccine was effective in preventing severe attacks of measles.

Infective Hepatitis.

In December 1965 an outbreak of infective hepatitis (infectious jaundice) occurred at East Ardsley Infants School and on investigation it appeared that the disease had been smouldering on for about a year. Twenty one cases of jaundice had occurred during this period though twelve of these developed since the beginning of September. Knowing that the Medical Research Council were interested in infective hepatitis they were contacted and, as a result, we succeeded in obtaining a very small supply of gamma globulin. Gamma Globulin is that residual fraction of blood which is rich in antibodies to disease and if administered by injection these antibodies circulate for several weeks and give temporary protection. If, therefore, a substantial number of the children are given this temporary protection it would be possible to terminate an outbreak.

A letter was sent to the parents of all the children in the school asking them to agree to their children receiving this injection. It was pointed out that if they had had the disease such an injection would not be given and further, whether we would proceed or not would depend upon the response of the parents and also on whether gamma globulin which was in very short supply could be obtained.

As a result nearly 100% of the parents of susceptible children consented and we were fortunate in obtaining sufficient gamma globulin to vaccinate the school. Out of 112 children on roll 89 were given the injection, 21 had had the disease and there were two refusals. Only two cases occurred after the administration of the gamma globulin on the 7th December, 1965. One nine days and the other fourteen days after the injection. As the incubation period of infective hepatitis is four to six weeks it is reasonable to assume that both these children were incubating the disease when the gamma globulin was given. Even so the disease in each case was very mild so the gamma globulin may have had an ameliorating effect.

It would appear, therefore, that this outbreak was terminated by the use of gamma globulin but as there was no control i.e. a group of susceptible children not given the injection, there is always the possibility that the disease may have been in the process of terminating itself naturally.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

CLINICS

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION STREET.

Monday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.; Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

ST. MICHAEL'S SUNDAY SCHOOL,
EAST ARDSLEY.

*Tuesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

No. 1 SYKE ROAD, WEST ARDSLEY.

*Thursday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

THE ZION SCHOOLROOM, DRIGHLINGTON.

*Friday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB, GILDERSOME.

*Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

THE MOBILE CLINIC VISITS ELLAND ROAD,
CHURWELL on alternate Tuesdays, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

ANTE NATAL CLINIC

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION STREET.

Friday 2 to 4 p.m.

RELAXATION CLINICS.

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION STREET.

Friday 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

CONSERVATIVE CLUB, GILDERSOME.

Tuesday, 3 to 4 p.m.

SYKE ROAD, WEST ARDSLEY

Wednesday, 2 to 3 p.m.

SPECIALIST SCHOOL CLINICS.

All these clinics are held at Morley Central Clinic,
Corporation Street.

Dental Clinic—Monday to Friday by appointment.

Ophthalmic—As required by appointment.

Speech Therapy Clinic—Suspended.

Child Guidance Clinic—Thursday 1-30 to 4 p.m. by
appointment.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION CLINICS

All Child Welfare Centres.

CHIROPODY

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION
STREET.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon
by appointment.

SYKE ROAD, WEST ARDSLEY

Alternate Mondays 2 to 5 p.m. by appointment.

ST. MICHAEL'S SUNDAY SCHOOL,
EAST ARDSLEY.

Alternate Mondays 2 to 5 p.m. by appointment.

ZION SUNDAY SCHOOL, DRIGHLINGTON.

Alternate Wednesdays 1 to 4 p.m. by appointment.

Dr. WILSON'S SURGERY, FINKLE LANE,
GILDERSOME.

Alternate Thursdays 2 to 5 p.m. by appointment.

* Combined with a School Clinic Session.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Clinic	No. of Sessions	No. of children who attended and were born in		Total No. of attendances made by children born in		Average attendances per session
		1965	1960-64	1965	1960-64	
Central Clinic Corporation Street, Morley	99	284	382	1810	934	27
Conservative Club Gildersome	52	54	48	837	345	22
1 Syke Road, W. Ardsley	52	98	136	810	459	24
St. Michael's Sunday School						
East Ardsley	48	74	109	910	455	28
Zion Schoolroom, Drighlington	52	45	78	661	261	18
Mobile Clinic, Churwell	22	31	59	229	314	25
Total	325	586	812	5257	2768	25

In accord with modern thought and practice on child care, routine weighing of babies over the age of two months has ceased in all Child Welfare Clinics in the Division and after this age further weighings are carried out at the discretion of the Health Visitor or Clinic Doctor. This is reflected in the overall drop of attendances over the year, although the actual number of children attending the clinics has remained constant. This decrease in attendances now permits the trained staff to devote their time to advise mothers and provide protection against preventable diseases in children, the chief aim and purpose of any Child Welfare Clinic.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Clinic	No. of Sessions	Total No. of women who attended	Total attendances	Average attendance
Central Clinic, Corporation Street, Morley	50	169	560	11

Relaxation Clinics

Clinic	No. of Sessions	Total No. of women who attended	Total Attendances	Average attendance
Morley	49	176	598	12
Gildersome	22	19	75	4
West Ardsley	30	54	108	3
Total	101	249	781	7

Dental Clinic.

Expectant and nursing mothers are referred from ante natal or child welfare clinics to local health authority Dental Clinics or to a dentist practising under the National Health Service. Treatment, and this includes dentures, is free of charge provided it is completed one year after the birth of the baby. Mothers referred by a local Health Authority staff and inspected for treatment were 54 in the Division, but only 25 of these completed treatment.

Dental Inspection and Treatment—Morley.

No. of children inspected	2410
No. of children found to require treatment	1847
No. of children offered treatment	1825
No. of children treated	1602
No. of attendances	4733

Number of Extractions.

Temporary teeth	1493
Permanent teeth	851

Number of Fillings.

Temporary teeth	291
Permanent teeth	3618

Number of General Anaesthetics	835
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Provision of Welfare Foods

Welfare cod liver oil, orange juice, vitamin A and D tablets, and National Dried Milk, are distributed at the Child Welfare Clinics.

Many proprietary brands of milk and other infant foods are also sold at the Child Welfare Clinics for the convenience of mothers, and special brands of milk are ordered when necessary.

HOME NURSING

The County Council is responsible for the Home Nursing Service in Morley the seven whole time home nurses being resident in their own homes.

TYPE OF PATIENT UNDER CARE OF HOME NURSE

Classification	No. of individual patients attended	Total number of visits made
Medical	386	16577
Surgical	159	4021
Infectious Diseases	—	—
Tuberculosis	2	111
Maternity	4	46
Other Conditions	22	243
Total	573	20998

There has been very little change in the nature of the home nurses' work during the year and the majority of patients fall into the 65+ age group and suffer from a medical condition of a chronic nature. The Ministry of Health Report entitled "Use of Ancillary help in the local authority nursing services" mentioned in the section on Health Visiting of this report, makes several recommendations for the Home Nursing service, viz.: delegation of certain duties to less qualified staff, a point I mentioned in my last report.

Day and Night Nursing Service

This service is an extension of the home nursing service and provides a day or night nursing service for a temporary period, usually during the terminal stages of an illness. It is designed to relieve relatives who may be near "breaking point",

having cared for a patient at home for a considerable time, and this service is very much appreciated by those relatives who have been under severe strain. Persons employed are trained nurses, persons with nursing experience or "sitters in".

In the past the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation met the full cost of this service for patients suffering from carcinoma, but during 1965 some difficulties arose between the County Council and the Foundation. It has now been arranged that as from the 1st September, 1965, the County Council Scheme is to be extended to include patients suffering from carcinoma. During the year five patients suffering from cancer and four others received the service in the Division, a "sitter-in" being employed on each occasion.

MIDWIFERY

After working as a midwife for 24 years in the Borough of Morley, Nurse Mary Burdon died an untimely death at the age of 48 years on the 25th November, 1965. She is sadly missed by all her colleagues and the general public whom she served so loyally. Her area has been taken over temporarily by the divisional relief midwife, Nurse Benigan.

Four whole-time midwives (resident in their own home) were employed by the County Council to serve the Borough of Morley during 1965.

The following table shows the number of Morley women confined in hospital, private nursing home, or delivered by midwives and private practitioners in Morley or elsewhere.

Place of Delivery	No.	Percentage of total
Number delivered in Morley Hall ...	279	34.7
Number delivered in other hospitals...	379	47.2
Number delivered in private nursing homes	—	0.0
Number delivered with midwife (alone) in attendance	136	17.0
Number delivered with doctor and midwife in attendance	9	1.1
Total (including still-births)	803	100.0

During 1965 the practising midwives summoned medical assistance to 17 mothers and three children.

REASONS FOR MIDWIFE CALLING MEDICAL AID

Mothers		Infants	
Cause	No.	Cause	No.
Premature Labour	1	Respiratory Distress	3
Haemorrhage	1		
Ruptured Perinium	7		
Retained Placenta	3		
Delayed Labour	2		
Breech Presentation ...	1		
Other	2		
Total	17	Total	3

All midwives are employed on full midwifery duties and there has been no appreciable difficulties in domiciliary confinements during the year.

There has been a sharp decrease in domiciliary confinements all over the division. This may be partly due to a decrease in the birthrate during 1965 compared with the previous year or could indicate the expectant mothers are more willing to accept a hospital confinement should this be advisable even if it means an early discharge from hospital after delivery. I give below a comparison of early discharges from hospital for the years 1964 and 1965:—

	1965	1964
Patients discharged at 48 hours	57	41
Patients discharged after 48 hours		
up to and including the 5th day	115	89
After the 5th but before the 10th day ...	146	175
Total ...	318	305

Close co-operation with the general practitioners has continued and in the division seven ante-natal clinics are held in general practitioners' surgeries which are attended by domiciliary midwives.

Provision of Maternity Outfits.

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

Analgesia.

All midwives are trained in the administration of both trilene and gas and air analgesia and are provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor. During 1965 one hundred and twenty one women received trilene.

Emergency Obstetric Unit.

The "flying squad" attached to Staincliffe General Hospital, Dewsbury, is available for obstetric emergencies occurring within the district.

Care of Premature Infants.

Special equipment and nursing staff are available for use in the home in cases requiring them.

SURVIVAL OF PREMATURE BABIES

(Domiciliary and Hospitals)

Weight at Birth	No. of Premature Babies		No. Dying within 28 days	No. Surviving 28 days
	Born Alive	Born Dead		
Under 2½ lb.	1	2	1	0
2½ to under 3 lb. ...	2	3	1	1
3 to under 3½ lb. ...	3	—	—	3
3½ to under 4 lb. ...	4	—	—	4
4 to under 4½ lb. ...	7	2	—	7
4½ to under 5 lb. ...	8	—	—	8
5 to 5½ lb.	30	1	3	27
Total	55	8	5	50

Maternity Liaison

No invitations were received during 1965 to attend Maternity Liaison Committees.

HEALTH VISITING

The principal role of the Health Visitor according to the Jamieson Report of 1956 is one of health education and social advice and for this purpose she visits the homes to offer guidance on the care of children, persons (including adults) suffering from illness, and expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home on the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection. Her duties are frequently combined with those of School Nurse and she is thus able to follow the pre-school child into school and maintain contact with him or her until school leaving age is reached.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH VISITORS' HOME VISITS

Children aged 0-5 years	
First visits	3939
Re-visits	5575
Total	9514
Persons aged 65 years and over:	
First visits	567
Re-visits	485
Total	1052
Visits to Home Help Cases	3473
Mental Health Visits	28
Visits to Hospital Discharges	51
Household Visits (T.B. and Infectious Diseases)	201
Other Visits	210

Difficulty still exists in maintaining a full health visiting establishment and because of this shortage of trained staff certain duties in the past undertaken by the health visitor are now delegated to less qualified personnel, who are designated assistant to health visitor, in order to allow the fully qualified health visitor to fulfil her role as social advisor and health educator. The duties of the assistants to Health Visitors have been outlined in my last report and they are largely employed in the School Health and Home Help services.

This dilution of staff has been studied by a Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Nursing Advisory Committee and their findings and recommendations were published in a Ministry of Health report in June, 1965, entitled "Use of ancillary help in the local authority nursing services". Many of these recommendations have been carried out in this Division for several years, some due to dire necessity but all in order to improve the efficiency of the service. The Report stresses the importance of ensuring that the best use is made of the skills of a qualified nurse, who is entitled to expect that the job she does will enable her to use fully the skills she has acquired.

During 1965 it was possible to complete the attachment of Health Visitors to general practitioners in the Borough of Morley with the exception of one partnership which has not yet fully agreed to this venture. Plans for attachment of Health Visitors in the rest of the Division are drawn up and it is only shortage of staff which does not allow the scheme to become fully operative. All general practitioners have found the attachment valuable and state that the liaison with the L.H.A. services have reduced duplication of visits, eliminated conflicting advice and increased co-operation with the Public Health Department, though this had always been good even before attachment. To completely evaluate the scheme would be unwise and untimely at the moment as these are early days and both the general practitioner and the Health Visitor still have a lot to learn from each other in order to give the very best service to the public they both serve.

Phenylketonuria

The "Phenistix" test on all new born babies has continued and during the year 1,501 babies were tested either in clinics or in the home. All children tested proved negative.

Congenital Dislocation of the Hip (Ortolani Test).

This test has been explained in my last report and as stated there it checks the hip abduction movement. A positive case which indicates a congenital dislocation of the hip must be referred promptly to an Orthopaedic Consultant for confirmation of diagnosis and early treatment should this be indicated in order to avoid prolonged treatment or a permanent handicap in later life. Only one case was referred during the year and this was considered negative.

Practical Training of Students

In October, 1965 the new syllabus laid down by the County Council for the training of Health Visitors has been adopted and the Training Council has stipulated that students must only be allocated to specially designated Field Work Instructors who are responsible for the practical training. It was hoped that these practical tutors could be recruited from existing health visiting staff, but unfortunately in this Division this has not been achieved and consequently we are unable this year to provide this practical training in which we have taken such an active interest in the past.

Hospital student nurses still have the two days' district experience during general nursing training to supplement lectures on social aspects of disease. This period, though brief is very much appreciated by the students as it supplies the social, economic and cultural background of the patients they are nursing in the wards.

HOME HELPS

In accordance with the National Health Service Act. the County Council provide domestic help for households "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age."

Home Helps were provided for the following reasons:—

	Cases	Hours
Maternity	11	408
Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	497	60771
Others	14	1220
	<hr/> 522	<hr/> 62399

The service continues to expand and there were 522 cases attended by home helps during 1965 compared with 488 in the previous year, and the total number of hours worked was 62,399. This is 1,791 more than in 1964.

CHIROPODY

Regular sessions are held at clinics in the area and domiciliary visits can be arranged where the patient is certified to be medically unfit to attend the clinic. Details of the cases treated throughout the year are given below:—

Clinic	sessions held	No. of Patients Treated				Total Treatments Given			
		A	PH	EM	Total	A	PH	EM	Total
Central Clinic, Morley	236	374	5	—	379	1931	23	—	1954
1 Syke Road, West Ardsley ...	17	28	2	—	30	132	8	—	140
St. Michael's Sunday School, East Ardsley ...	40	64	2	—	66	323	5	—	328
Zion Schoolroom, Drighlington ...	23	39	1	—	40	191	4	—	195
Dr. Wilson's Surgery, Gildersome	30	44	2	—	46	232	9	—	241
Total	346	549	12	—	561	2809	49	—	2858
Domiciliary Treatments	—	277	19	—	296	1146	75	—	1221
Grand Total	—	826	31	—	857	3955	124	—	4079

A — Aged

PH — Physically Handicapped.

EM — Expectant Mothers.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

In accordance with the National Health Service Act immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis may be done either at the clinics or by the Family Doctor.

The number of children in Morley Borough who completed a primary course of immunisation or vaccination in 1965 was as follows:—

Type of Immunisation or vaccination	Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61		
Diphtheria	296	280	24	18	73	13	704
Whooping Cough	296	280	24	14	10	2	626
Tetanus	296	280	24	18	86	18	722
Poliomyelitis	101	414	52	46	131	26	770

The number of children in Morley Borough who received re-inforcing doses during 1965 was as follows:—

Type of Immunisation or Vaccination	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962-7	1958-61		
Diphtheria	—	—	2	—	402	16	420
Whooping Cough	—	—	2	—	13	2	17
Tetanus	—	—	3	—	385	20	408
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	355	55	411

Vaccination against Smallpox.

During the year 180 people were vaccinated against smallpox and five people were re-vaccinated.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

This scheme is approved by the Minister of Health. The vaccine used is B.C.G. and is offered to all children in their fourteenth year with a view to affording protection to adolescents in the early years of their employment in industry and elsewhere.

Vaccination was offered to all children in this age-group in 1965 and the acceptance rate was approximately 30%.

The following table is a summary of the work carried out in the year:—

School	No. of children whose parents accepted	No. of children Heaf Tested	No. with positive reaction	No. with negative reaction.	No. vaccinated
Woodkirk County Secondary	98	97	12	85	85
Victoria County Secondary	23	23	3	20	20
Bruntcliffe County Secondary	62	59	6	52	52
Elmfield County Secondary	21	21	3	18	18
Morley Grammar School	86	86	13	73	73
Totals ...	290	286	37	248	248

B.C.G. Vaccination is also available at the Local Chest Clinic for the protection of ascertained contacts of cases of tuberculosis and in certain other cases.

NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT

The County Council is authorised under this Act to grant or refuse registration of both Nurseries and Child Minders. Several enquiries for registration have been investigated but no Nursery or Child Minder has been registered during the year.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE ON PROBLEM FAMILIES

Many statutory and voluntary organisations are concerned with the rehabilitation of problem families. In order to bring together, for each of these families the knowledge and activities of the organisation concerned, representatives meet quarterly in Morley Town Hall under the chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health. A total of twelve cases from Morley M.B. has been discussed at the meetings during 1965.

THE MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.

The Unit did not visit Morley during 1965.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

HOSPITALS.

General Hospital Accommodation.

There are no hospitals within the Borough of Morley but reasonably adequate facilities are available in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds, under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

A new Regional Burns Centre built in the grounds of Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield, was officially opened in the Spring of 1966. This Centre provides the most modern equipment and intensive specialist treatment designed to give severe burns cases the greatest possible chance of recovery.

Isolation Hospitals.

Patients with infectious disease may be admitted to Snape-thorpe Hospital, Wakefield or Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. The latter hospital admits all cases of acute poliomyelitis from this area.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes.

Maternity hospital facilities are available at centres in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds, and there is a maternity home in Morley. Priority is given to abnormal cases and to mothers living in conditions unsuitable for domiciliary confinement.

Hospitals Specialising in Mental Disorder.

In addition to the Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield, Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds and Westwood, Bradford, the Regional Hospital Board has now received Ministry of Health approval for the provision of a new hospital for mentally subnormal patients on a site adjacent to Pinderfields and Stanley Royd Hospitals, Wakefield. This hospital will have 480 beds of which 100 will be for children and 46 for adolescents. There will also be an "infirmery" unit of 20 beds for those subnormal patients suffering from acute medical or surgical conditions. A rehabilitation unit will be provided and in order to facilitate the close liaison with the Local Health Authority Services, accommodation is to be provided for the mental welfare staff. It is expected that work will commence on the hospital towards the end of 1968.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The local ambulance service is provided by the West Riding County Council. All calls for the ambulance service should be made to the Ambulance Headquarters, Tel. No. Bradford 682211.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street. Wakefield (under the administration of the Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health) accepts specimens for bacteriological, biological, entomological and chemical investigation from General Practitioners and Public Health Department Staff.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES**DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION****HEALTH EDUCATION**

During 1965 a regular health education programme was established in the Division and the subject matter is now being changed on a bi-monthly basis. Attempts are made to make the topic seasonal or relate it to a national event or incident. Posters are displayed and leaflets are available in doctors' surgeries, clinics, schools and other public buildings. Use is made of the public refuse vehicles as these make admirable mobile hoardings though the life of a poster is naturally limited. The food sales clerks have also been involved and distribute leaflets with the welfare foods and proprietary milk sales.

We are working on the assumption that for health education to be effective, the same topic must be encountered by the public in as many places as possible for a certain but not too prolonged period and in this way it is hoped to make an impact. To this end we send book-marks on the relevant topic to the libraries at Morley and Ossett who co-operate fully, as do the postmasters in Morley and Horbury who display a poster in their post offices. We have acquired the use of a shop window in Horbury and the window is dressed every two months in accordance with the programme. We have also secured the use of two poster sites at Morley Town Hall and the windows of the Divisional Office are used to advantage as they face on to a main shopping area.

During the procedure of attachment of health visitors to the general practitioners in Morley, the doctors were asked if they would allow us to place a notice board in their waiting rooms, on which the health visitor could display the current items of health education material. As no doctor objected, we made a number of these boards, two by three feet in size, painted white and headed "Health Topics" in the West Ardsley Training Centre. We are, at the time of writing this report, in the process of placing these boards in the various waiting rooms.

Home Safety Committees continue to function in Morley and the Gaskell areas of the Division and the Divisional Medical Officer is represented on both.

Health visitors teach senior girls in all county secondary schools with the exception of two schools. Venereal disease and other infectious disease are incorporated in the talks and special emphasis is put on the relationship of smoking with diseases of the chest.

The problem of the display of notices on venereal disease in the public conveniences was approached from a new angle in Morley by having a stencil cut from a sheet of aluminium. This stencil stated that venereal disease was dangerous and should be treated, and also where information regarding treatment could be obtained. This information was then painted on the walls of the public conveniences using aerosol paint sprays in various colours and I am pleased to say that in over nine months these notices have resisted many forms of desecration and in some cases no attempt to deface has been made.

February 1965 saw the foundation of the Ossett Mothers' Club and a humble membership of 17 in the beginning increased to 80 members by December with an average attendance of 35 mothers per meeting. The initial arrangement was for the Club to meet once a month, but in response to popular request this was altered to fortnightly meetings in May. The mothers elected their own officers and committee and these are wholly responsible for the successful running of the Club. The meetings take place at Croft House Clinic and one or two health visitors attend. Amongst the subjects discussed were Care of the Skin, The Work of the Probation Officer, Mentally Handicapped Children, Marriage Guidance, Preparing a Child for School, and Family Planning.

The Mothers' Club in Morley continued to receive popular support and met 11 times during the year; three of these meetings were of a social nature and the remaining ones educational or to discuss future programmes. The following gives some detail of the Club's activities. Dr. Holdsworth spoke on Family Planning, a Morley general practitioner on Sex and your Child, a member of the County Fire Service on Fire Prevention and the Divisional Medical Officer on the Work of the Public Health Department. Talks were also given on the W.V.S. and Oxfam.

This really is a very modest health education programme but it is surprising how much time is taken up with its preparation and implementation. Problems are frequently met such as the lack of availability of a projector, films and filmstrips just when they are required, but perhaps the most important factor is the shortage of clerical staff which has become more and more acute with the development of the two hostels, one for the sub-normal and one for the post-psychotic patient, and the development of the new cytology clinics for screening for cancer of the cervix. Under such circumstances it is health education which tends to suffer when perhaps it should be given priority, as this is the one field where no-one complains if no action is being taken.

THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

The unmarried mother is referred usually by the Moral Welfare Organisation, our own staff or other services. Should the unmarried mother require a place in a Home prior and after delivery of her baby this can be arranged and financial responsibility is undertaken by the County Council provided she is a bona fide resident of the West Riding. The mother enters the Home during the latter part of her pregnancy, is admitted to hospital for her confinement and returns to the Home for a further few weeks after the birth of her baby. Twelve such cases were accommodated in Mother and Baby Homes during the year.

Of the total of 70 live illegitimate births 50 were dealt with in this Division as indicated below:—

	West Riding Cases	Non- County Cases	Total
1. No. of cases dealt with during the year			
(a) Referred by Moral Welfare Organisations	4	—	4
(b) Ascertained through own staff (midwives, etc.)	24	—	24
(c) Referred by other services	22	—	22
TOTALS ...	50	—	50

2. Analysis : —

- (a) Married* (i) with previous illegitimate children
 without previous illegitimate children
 (b) Single (i) with previous illegitimate children
 (ii) without previous illegitimate children ...
 (c) Widowed or Divorced
 (i) with previous illegitimate children
 without previous illegitimate children

TOTALS ...

West Riding Cases	Non-County Cases	Total
2	—	2
10	—	10
7	—	7
28	—	28
—	—	—
3	—	3
46	—	46

*For the purpose of the scheme, a married mother of an illegitimate child is included, when known as such, as an unmarried mother.

3. Ages : —

- (a) Under 15
 (b) 15—19
 (c) 20—24
 (d) 25—29
 (e) 30—39
 (f) 40 and over

TOTALS ...

West Riding Cases	Non-County Cases	Total
1	—	1
18	—	18
17	—	17
7	—	7
7	—	7
—	—	—
50	—	50

	West Riding Cases	Non- County Cases	Total
4. Disposal:—			
(a) Cases settled:—			
(i) Marriage	—	—	—
(ii) Baby died	4	—	4
(iii) Grandparents to take baby home	1	—	1
(iv) Baby adopted	4	—	4
(v) Baby fostered	1	—	1
(vi) Mother keeping baby	40	—	40
(b) Cases referred else- where	—	—	—
(c) Cases in which action has been taken but not finally settled	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	50	—	50

Close co-operation between Moral Welfare Workers Children's Officers and Health Visitors exists, thus ensuring the best possible arrangements for the infants.

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Recuperative Home Treatment

Twenty-two patients were sent to various convalescent homes from this Division during the year following medical recommendation from the family doctor. Applications are only considered where the patient is recovering from an illness and when it is likely that a period in a convalescent home would hasten recovery.

Provision of Nursing Equipment in the Home

1,244 items of nursing equipment were issued to patients being nursed in their own homes. Such equipment included commodes, bed pans, rubber sheets and wheel-chairs. The latter are for temporary use only as chairs for permanent use are supplied by the Ministry of Pensions through the hospital service.

Incontinent Patients

A laundry service for these patients is available in Morley Borough where arrangements can be made for the soiled linen to be collected and taken to Dewsbury General Hospital for washing. This service is gradually being superseded by the use of disposable pads which are used in the rest of the Division. These pads can be changed more frequently than bed linen and are therefore much more convenient.

Hospital Liaison

Four health visitors are engaged in hospital liaison work, two undertaking premature baby liaison at Wakefield General Hospital, Manygates Maternity Hospital and Leeds Maternity Hospital. One carrying out geriatric liaison with Headlands Hospital, Pontefract, and one diabetic liaison with Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.

Premature Baby Liaison

This takes place at Manygates Hospital and Wakefield General Hospital. The Health Visitor visits weekly and obtains environmental reports for the Paediatricians and notifies the Divisions of the pending discharge of a premature baby. The Health Visitor also attends a follow-up clinic at Manygates Hospital.

At Leeds Maternity Hospital premature baby liaison consists of the health visitor joining a ward round on the premature baby unit, providing Professor Craig with environmental details obtained by telephone contacts with the respective health visitor and attending a follow-up clinic.

Liaison with the Department of Paediatrics at Leeds General Infirmary comprises of a ward round and attendance at Professor Craig's clinic, where children usually of school age and largely suffering from emotional difficulties are seen. The health visitor is responsible for the exchange of information between the Department of Paediatrics and the Divisional Medical Officers concerned and obtains records of home environment and scholastic attainments.

Diabetic Liaison

The Health Visitor attends Dr. Fletcher's Diabetic Clinic every Monday at Clayton Hospital. She does follow-up visits to diabetic patients in her own area and refers patients together with detailed instructions regarding diet and insulin therapy to the health visitor responsible for the patients seen from other Divisions.

Geriatric Liaison

The liaison health visitor contacts Headlands Hospital twice daily, when patients are referred to her whose admission to hospital has been requested by their General Practitioner. The health visitor visits and writes a report giving all relevant details to the Geriatrician, including degree of urgency for admission. Should an admission be of a very urgent nature the hospital is contacted by 'phone rather than by written report and arrangements are made without delay, providing a bed is available. The health visitor also attends a weekly discharge review round where arrangements are made for the patient to return home, and this includes notification of relatives and mobilisation of statutory and voluntary agencies should these services be required.

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental Welfare Officers

There are two Mental Welfare Officers in the Division who are concerned with the pre-care and after-care of mentally disordered persons, and with the admission of such patients to hospital when this becomes necessary. A twenty-four hour service is operated for the admission of patients to Psychiatric Hospitals. Recognition of the Mental Welfare Officers' services in the community is steadily gaining ground and liaison between health visitors, Welfare Officers, Probation Officers, Police, Youth Employment, Ministry of Labour, W.V.S. and other agencies, both voluntary and statutory, is very good in this Division. Co-operation with the general practitioners is improving and more of them are drawing the attention of the Mental Welfare Officers to patients who can benefit from an opportunity to talk to a person with a special experience in mental health. Such first aid treatment sometimes averts a complete breakdown and hospitalisation.

During the year a half of the Health Visitors have been attached to General Practitioners in the area and it has been noticeable that Health Visitors are now more than ever bringing border-line mental health questions to the notice of the Mental Welfare Officers. This fact is quite encouraging when considering the aspect of pre-care. Social and personal problems may underlie many of the symptoms presented in the General Practitioner's surgery and it is often possible for the experienced Mental Welfare Officer with his special knowledge to modify the emotional stresses which so often lead to a condition of mental ill-health.

Good relationship exists with the hospitals in the catchment area and the Consultant Psychiatrists appear to have quite a high degree of confidence in the services of the Mental Welfare Officers in the community. Social and environmental histories are obtained and submitted to the various Consultants as regards in-patients and referrals are regularly received in respect of in-patients on their discharge from hospital.

The Mental Welfare Officers attend regular case conferences, hospital out-patients clinics and frequent in-service training courses are held at Grantley Hall.

PATIENTS UNDER LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CARE IN DIVISION 13

Number of Patients Under L.H.A. Care at 31-12-65 (see note 2)	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total subnormal and severely subnormal		Grand Total of Cols (1) — (16) — (19)
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16 (17)	16 and over (18)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
	—	—	121	152	—	—	—	—	15	20	77	73	—	2	1	—				37	151	461
(b) Attending day training centre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting entry thereto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Resident in residential training care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting residence therein ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Receiving home training ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting home training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Resident in L.A. home/hostel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	23	23
Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resident at L.A. expense in other residential homes/hostels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Receiving home visits and not included under (b) to (e) ...	—	—	121	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	38	—	—	—	—	—	79	352

Psychiatric Social Club

This Club is held every week at Morley Clinic and since it was started in 1962 the number of names on the register has totalled thirty-one. Its purpose is to assist in the social rehabilitation of patients discharged from hospital and to serve as a link between the hospital and domiciliary services. The attendance fluctuates considerably and though the highest weekly number has been in the region of fifteen, this has not been maintained for many weeks at a time, and the average number has been eight. At least ten members are now working satisfactorily and have reached a point where they wish to remain at home at the end of their day's work and they no longer attend the Club.

Attendance at a psychiatric social club is a form of psychotherapy though of course this is interwoven between the various games and activities such as table tennis, dominoes, card games and bingo. Good use is also made of the record player. There are usually a number of small prizes for the winners of the various games and during the evening tea and biscuits are served.

Training Centres

Ossett Junior Training Centre

The year started with 26 children on the register and ended with 24, the age range being 2—8 years. Nine children were admitted and 11 left during the year; seven of these being in the 9—11 age group were transferred to the junior wing of West Ardsley Training Centre in September because of overcrowding at Ossett. Of the remaining four, one was admitted to West Ardsley Centre earlier in the year on reaching the age of eleven years, one was admitted to a special school for educationally subnormal children, one was admitted to hospital for long stay care and the parents of the last child moved to another part of the country.

Ages of Children in years in Attendance at Ossett Training Centre.

Sex	AGE								Total
	2+	3+	4+	5+	6+	7+	8+	9+	
M.....	1	1	1	2	4	6	—	—	15
F.....	—	—	1	2	2	1	3	—	9
Total ..	1	1	2	4	6	7	3	—	24

The transfer of the 9—11 age group of children from this Centre lowered the average age to 6 years and in addition a few younger children were admitted. This resulted in the training programme being adapted to meet the needs of the younger group. Basically however the programme remained the same with the Supervisor taking the class where actual learning can be developed, continuing her experiments on reading ability started in 1964.

The staff consists of the Supervisor, an Assistant Supervisor and a General Assistant. There is a kitchen staff of one who works part-time—the meals being supplied by the School Meals Service.

Students at Leeds and Sheffield taking courses leading to the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health were seconded during the year to the Centre for practical training.

The H.M.S. Zulu project developed further in 1965 and culminated in a party of children from the Centre visiting the ship at Rosyth. The journey was made by coach and air and was a great experience for the 15 children taken who were in the 6—11 age group. It is to the credit of the Supervisor that this venture was even contemplated as the potential difficulties involved seemed to be enormous. Nevertheless, with help from many people and voluntary organisations the journey was arranged and undertaken without any insoluble problems developing and the children were a credit to the Centre throughout the whole day.

The Parent Teacher Association continued to flourish and in addition to holding regular meetings, helped to finance the H.M.S. Zulu trip and an extra outing for the children at the Centre.

West Ardsley Training Centre

The Comprehensive Training Centre at West Ardsley is now well established since being opened in April, 1963. There are 75 trainees on roll from the age of 10 years upwards, and there are places for 24 juniors, 23 Adult Males, 23 Adult Females and six in the Special Care Unit.

Ages in years of Trainees in Attendance at West Ardsley Training Centre

	Junior Wing						Adult				Total
	Junior Group			Transitional Group							
Sex ...	10+	11+	12+	13+	14+	15+	16+	20+	30+	40+	Total
M	4	—	—	1	4	—	8	9	—	4	30
F	2	1	1	2	4	1	11	7	3	7	39
Total	6	1	1	3	8	1	19	16	3	11	69

The junior wing, which accommodates children under the age of sixteen years has a full and varied time-table which takes account of the fact that a number of these children are physically handicapped in addition to being subnormal. Seven children were transferred to this wing from Ossett Junior Training Centre in September, 1965 because of overcrowding and as their ages were between 9 and 11 years this lowered the average age of the junior section.

The older group of the Junior Wing is named the 'Transitional group. Here the trainees are prepared for transfer into the Adult departments. This transfer period lessens the shock of moving when the trainees reach the age of 16.

The children in the junior wing visit the local swimming baths each week accompanied by two members of staff. All round training is involved in this visit—travelling on public transport, getting their own fares, and dressing and undressing themselves. At first they were nervous of the water and much patience and encouragement was needed, but now the children are quite confident and a number have mastered the co-ordinated movement of arms and legs.

The numbers in attendance in the Adult department have increased due to trainees being admitted from the newly opened Healey Croft Hostel. Thirteen of these residents were admitted during the latter part of the year and they were relatively high grade, tending to be of unstable temperament, aggressive and prone to outbursts of temper. This resulted in extra pressure being put on the Instructors. It was then discovered that the Centre had become divided into two camps—Hostel resi-

dents versus the Rest, and as this was an entirely new experience for the staff, every ounce of effort was needed to overcome the problem. At one time the staff nearly gave up the struggle, quarrels and even fights had to be settled, trainees were absconding or threatening to abscond and frustrated staff were trying to keep calm. Then gradually things began to ease a little and the atmosphere became more pleasant, until by the end of the year the Centre was once more united.

Training continues in the field of light industry and woodwork, dressmaking, light assembly work and laundry are all undertaken. When a new contract has been obtained, considerable thought and time has to be spent breaking the work down into simple processes by the instructors. Jigs have to be made which are suitable for the trainee to use, and which are also suitable for the manufacture of a perfect article. Training in speed, care of tools and materials is important as is the quality of the finished product and I am pleased to say that the standard of work so far completed has been quite high.

During the year four trainees obtained outside employment and what is more important they did not lose this work and have to return to the Centre.

The Parent-Teacher Association formed early in 1964 continues to operate successfully. This Association helps in bringing the parents together, along with the staff, to talk over any problems which have arisen or may arise. During the past year a cine camera and projector, a climbing frame for the Junior wing and a badminton outfit for the Transitional group have been purchased. The Association also provided money to help with expenses incurred at annual outings, Christmas and other occasions from funds obtained by holding successful bazaars, fashion shows and displays.

Special Care Unit

The Special Care Unit is situated in the West Ardsley Training Centre and has six places for the severely subnormal who are in many cases also badly physically handicapped.

The ages in the Special Care Unit are varied, and are as follows:—

AGES IN YEARS					
Males			Females		
6	11	26	5	8	18

This Unit serves a valuable purpose in that it gives great relief to parents throughout the day as the patients are conveyed to and from the Centre by special transport.

Here the patients are helped to learn to walk and use their limbs. Emphasis is also placed on toilet training and we can record several successes which have pleased the parents.

It is hoped to enlarge this Unit in the forthcoming year as new extensions are planned at the Centre so that the available places will be doubled from six to twelve.

Hostels

Healey Croft Hostel.

This hostel, completed in 1965, admitted its first residents on 14th September and by the end of the year twenty-three subnormal adults were in residence. The hostel has places for 30 residents (which includes the bed in the sick-bay) and structurally consists of three wings. Two of the wings, each two storied, contain the bedrooms and are at right angles to each other. One is for male residents and also contains the warden's flat, the other is for female residents and contains two bed sitting rooms for two assistant wardens. These two wings are joined by a common approach to the third wing, which is single storied, and contains the kitchen, dining room, lounges, games room, office and the reception area.

The resident staff consists of a warden and two assistant wardens (one of whom is the warden's wife). There is a non-resident cook, five part-time domestic assistants and a part-time caretaker (shared with the nearby West Ardsley Training Centre).

Age and Sex of Residents at Healey Croft Hostel

Sex	16+	19+	22+	25+	30+	40+	50+	60+	Total
M	2	1	—	2	3	2	1	—	11
F	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	—	12
Total .	4	3	1	3	4	5	3	—	23

Broadly speaking we have admitted four groups of resident as follows:—

1. Subnormal adults living in the community who lose by death or illness their parent or guardian, temporarily or permanently (8).
2. Subnormal adults living in hospitals but not considered to be in need of treatment (7).
3. Subnormal children residing in children's homes who attain the age of 18 years and are considered to be in need of continued supervision (3).

4. Subnormal adults with poor physical and/or mental social conditions existing in the home and which may have resulted in anti-social behaviour (5).

Considering the number of staff and the number of residents the first two groups have proved to be the least problematical and the most suited to a hostel that is run in principle like a home where the aim is to provide a homelike and stable background.

For the third group the residents from children's homes prove difficult due to the massive adjustment they have to make from a well ordered children's home, where in many cases they have been for a long time, to an adult setting.

The subnormal adults admitted in social and anti-social groups prove the least suited and actually put in danger the principle of the hostel which is to function as a substitute home and retain a certain permissiveness of outlook. Problems with this group can arise particularly when one considers that the three resident staff can have to cope with 30 residents.

The residents fall into two sections: (a) working residents (9); (b) residents attending the Training Centre (14) some of whom are capable of employment but the female residents in this category prove hard to place.

This grouping causes difficulties in organisation and administration at the Hostel. For example as regards entertainments and recreations the working subnormals are functioning in a more real way. They receive their pay packets, are better off financially and resist to some extent being organised and it is probably right that they should be encouraged to find their own suitable outlets. The residents attending the Training Centre tend to remain near the "apron strings" and require encouragement and a lead in recreational activities. Bed times, meal times, etc., which have to relate to the hostel as a whole can prove difficult as seen by the analogy of a normal home situation where there are two 4-5 year olds and two 9-10 year olds.

From an administrative point of view the various meal times are also affected by this grouping and breakfasts are had as follows: 5-30 a.m. for four residents, 6-30 a.m. five residents, 8 a.m. fourteen residents. The Training Centre residents have their evening meal at 5 p.m. and those returning from work at 6 p.m.

There have been problems during these first four months, one or two quite serious, and relating to bad placement but on the whole the hostel has tended to develop its own personality and the residents have settled down quite well.

Lee Grange Hostel.

This hostel is under construction and will cater for post-psychotic cases. It is anticipated that it will be ready for occupation in the autumn of 1966.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Once again there has been no great material change in the day to day administration of the School Health Service. Changes of staff have occasionally caused difficulties but with the help of general practitioners all our commitments have been met and completed.

During the year 3,967 children were examined under our routine and selective schemes of medical examinations and it was encouraging to note that only one child was considered to have an unsatisfactory general physical condition. The selective scheme of examination continued throughout the year and appears to grow in popularity with the teaching staff as time goes on.

SCHOOL POPULATION

	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wakefield Rural	Total
No. of departments	29	11	6	18	64
No. of children in attendance	6000	2800	1250	2400	12450
No. of children examined	1963	786	351	870	3970

ROUTINE SCHOOL INSPECTIONS

Group	Morley		Ossett		Horbury		WakefieldR		Total	
	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis
Entrants	736	—	280	—	104	—	418	—	1538	—
Leavers	518	—	212	—	114	—	171	—	1015	—
Total	1254	—	492	—	218	—	589	—	2553	—

The children in the Junior Schools are covered by the non-routine scheme and so are not routinely examined.

The number of these children is included in the number of Special Examinations as indicated in the following table.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS

Type of Examination	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wake- field Rural	Total
Special examinations ...	404	207	90	149	850
Selective examinations .	305	87	43	132	567
Total	709	294	133	281	1417

CLEANLINESS

53 children were excluded from school during the year on account of head infestation and 8 children were compulsorily cleansed. The health visitor attends her schools at frequent intervals throughout the year to examine the children and where unclean or verminous conditions are found to exist the parents are informed and are instructed in the application of an effective remedy. Statutory action is taken in cases of default.

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wake- field R	Total
No. of children examined	14121	4064	3641	7096	28922
No. of cases of infestation	443	188	12	118	761
% of infestation	3.8	4.3	0.3	1.6	2.6
No. of individual cases of infestation	257	147	6	83	493
No. of children excluded from school	51	—	1	2	53
No. of cleansing notices issued	16	—	—	1	17
No. of cleansing orders issued	11	—	—	1	12
No. of children compulsorily cleansed	8	—	—	—	8

VISION

All children with a visual acuity of 6/9 are kept under observation and those with less than 6/9 vision are referred for specialist examination. The following table presents a summary of the findings, and it will be seen that the bi-ennial vision testing of all school children has been continued throughout the year and of 6,551 children examined 366 cases of defective vision were referred for consultative opinion.

RESULTS OF VISION TEST

Age	No. Ex- amined	Normal		Observation		Treatment	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
5	1535	1392	90.7	69	4.5	74	4.8
7	1004	873	87.0	87	8.67	44	4.33
9	1102	944	85.6	122	11.1	36	3.3
11	859	727	84.6	100	11.6	32	3.7
13	1039	823	79.2	161	15.5	55	5.3
15	1012	810	80.0	77	12.4	125	7.6
Total	6551	5569	84.8	616	9.3	366	5.9

HEARING

The routine audiometric testing of all 7 year old children was continued during the year and of 1,191 children tested by the nursing staff, 63 were referred to the school medical officers for further investigation. Once again the accommodation provided in some schools was not conducive to accurate testing and one can appreciate the difficulties encountered by the sound of "Hark the Herald Angels Sing" on one side and the flushing of the toilets on the other.

CLINIC AND CONSULTANT SERVICES

The Division is well served by neighbouring hospitals and hardly any delay occurs when consultative opinion is required. The Division has its own Psychiatrist, Psychologist, Ophthalmologist and Paediatrician, but the last service was withdrawn at the end of the year.

REFRACTION CLINIC

Refraction Clinics staffed by specialists are held at Morley Ossett and Wakefield and the waiting lists in respect of the first two areas are negligible and in respect of Wakefield amounts to some four months.

ATTENDANCES AT REFRACTION CLINIC IN 1965

	Wakefield	Morley	Ossett	Total
No. of sessions held	25	38	25	88
No. of new cases	60	177	60	297
No. of refractions carried out ..	285	528	257	1070
No. of cases where spectacles were prescribed	100	211	94	405

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

Children requiring specialist examination are referred to the hospital clinics at Batley and Wakefield after the consent of the general practitioner has been obtained.

Paediatric Clinic.

The paediatric service which was held at Morley clinic for many years was withdrawn on the 31st December, 1965, and future cases will now be referred to the local hospitals as happens for children in the Wakefield, Ossett and Horbury areas. During 1965 18 children made 25 attendances at the Morley clinic.

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE.

The Child Guidance Clinics in Ossett and Morley have been operative for almost three years and 1965 saw almost twice as many cases being referred and seen as in the previous twelve months. In the main the cases have been referred by general practitioners and the school medical officers.

CHILDREN ATTENDING CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS

	Ossett	Morley
Number of sessions held	47	47
Number of new cases	15	19
Number of cases referred from 1964	10	8
Number of cases discharged or referred for residential accommodation	10	9
Number of Cases carried forward to 1966	15	18

Two children were placed in a hostel for maladjusted children during the year.

SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC

The lack of these therapeutic facilities presents a big problem, and we have a waiting list of 76 known children requiring speech therapy although there will be many more who have not been referred because of the non-existence of the service.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Forty-two children were either initially ascertained or re-examined during the year and at the end of 1965 we had a total of 243 handicapped children on our register. Of these, 106 children were already receiving appropriate education in special schools or in their own home. Eleven physically handicapped children remain to be placed in special schools but the biggest problem is the provision of appropriate special education both in special schools and the ordinary school for the educationally sub-normal child. Forty nine educationally sub-normal children still await placement in special schools and it is hoped that the proposed new special school to be built at Crofton will help to reduce this waiting list.

Category	Morley	Gaskell	Total
Blind	—	—	—
Partially Sighted	1	6	7
Deaf	2	6	8
Partially Hearing	3	1	4
Educationally Subnormal	67	53	120
Physically Handicapped	4*	10†	14
Maladjusted	3	2	5
Delicate	3	4	7
Epileptic	—	1	1
Total	83	83	166

*1 child was receiving home tuition.

†2 children were receiving home tuition.

Seventy-seven educationally subnormal children have been recommended for special educational treatment in the ordinary school, but one must acknowledge that the chronic teaching staff shortage virtually means the non-implementation of these recommendations.

Pre-School Handicapped Children

Under the national scheme congenital abnormalities are notified by the midwife on the birth notification card and in addition to this a card index is kept in the Divisional Health Office of all children who are born with or develop a handicap either physical or mental which may be of such a degree as to necessitate special arrangements for the child's education. These children are closely supervised, frequently visited by the health visitor, and their reports are submitted to the Medical Officers who will eventually come to a decision re the best possible arrangements for every particular child.

SURVEYS.

The Oxford Survey into Childhood Cancer Deaths has been in progress some years now and the Division continues to take part in the Survey. One must feel some considerable admiration for the way parents of children who had recently died from cancer gave their utmost co-operation and one hopes that the tragedy sustained by these families and the willingness in which they supported the scheme will lead eventually to a reduction if not the end of this disease.

In 1958 a survey of virtually every baby born in the week 3rd to 9th March was carried out and the co-operation of all the mothers, doctors and midwives throughout the country was obtained. As a result of this National Child Development Study a great deal has been learnt which has led to an improvement in maternity services and the saving of infant life. As yet little is known about the many things which affect children's development and in 1965 the above National organisation asked local authorities to carry out a further survey of all these children seen previously in 1958. We had 24 such children in the Division and the survey took the form of many personal and confidential questions being asked of the parent and an eventual comprehensive examination of the survey child.

Children and Young Persons' Act, 1933.

Seventy-one children made application to take part-time employment during the year and all were considered physically fit for their jobs.

CONCLUSION

The co-operation and excellent relationships which the section has with the teaching staffs and general practitioners has remained constant and given encouragement to our staff.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have pleasure in presenting my seventh Annual Report upon the environmental health of the area for the year 1965. The main body of the report will give details of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year and in addition to these details, the following observations are submitted for your particular observation.

General Environmental Hygiene of the Area.

The environmental hygiene of the area can generally be regarded as satisfactory. Every house in the Borough has a piped water supply and the number of privy middens in the Borough is now no more than 10. It is hoped that within a few years these abominations will disappear completely and every house however remotely situated, will enjoy the amenity of a water carriage system.

With a full complement of staff throughout the year, it was possible to carry out inspections in every field of our work and also to concentrate on new duties demanded by recent legislation. It was possible to make good progress with inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and for the service of relevant notices under the Act. On the 1st April 1965, the Council became a Food and Drugs Authority in its own right and the department became responsible for duties under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 which were previously the responsibility of the West Riding County Council.

Despite the continued increase of new housing development in the Borough and the effect of an increase in the annual holiday entitlement for the refuse collection staff, the improvement achieved in the refuse collection service was maintained throughout the year. The tip at Dewsbury Road, Tingley was used throughout the year for the disposal of refuse and as there was a substantial amount of covering material available there was no nuisance from or fires at the tip. There was an increase of 84 tons in the amount of waste paper collected during the year. Discussions took place, from time to time, with the refuse collection staff and these informal talks helped to iron out any grievances and difficulties encountered.

In the field of housing some valuable work was done to reduce still further the number of unfit houses in the Borough. In all 292 houses were represented to the Health Committee as unfit—255 houses forming 27 Clearance Orders and one Compulsory Purchase Order and 37 houses as Individual unfit houses. During the year 31 Clearance Orders and 4 Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed making a total of 417 houses confirmed as unfit by the Minister. A decision not to confirm a Clearance Order comprising 2 houses was made by the Minister as the owner, a builder, had stated at a Public Inquiry that he was in a position to modernise and make the houses fit in all respects. The work of repair and modernisation of these 2 houses has now been completed.

Progress in housing was not confined to the Clearance of unfit houses as during the year the department dealt with 199 applications for Standard Grants and 2 applications for Discretionary Grants. During the year 156 houses were improved with the aid of improvement grants. A number of these were included in the No. 1 Improvement Area as in the first part of the year further discussions took place with owners of tenanted houses in the area. These discussions proved successful in encouraging owners to submit proposals for the improvement of their properties. In August the area was statutorily declared as the Borough of Morley (No. 1) Improvement Area as it was then obvious that little further progress would be made on a voluntary basis. Towards the end of the year, notices under the Housing Act, 1964 were served on some of the owners demanding compulsory improvement of their properties. At meetings with the owners prior to the service of notices under the Act, the main difficulty which owners encountered in carrying out the necessary works of improvement was the problem of raising the owners' share of the cost of the work. This problem in some cases was overcome by the owners applying for loans from the Council for their share of the cost.

Preliminary discussions took place during the year with the view to making one area, the Falls area, East Ardsley, an Environmental Improvement Area. It was felt that this area, in order to rejuvenate it, required more than the improvement of the houses in the area as the area as a whole required a face lift to make it a desirable habitable district. A great deal of preliminary work requires to be done before any scheme can be presented to the Council for their consideration.

Towards the end of the year some fact finding inspections were carried out in the Zoar Street/Troy Road area of Morley with the view to declaring the area as the second Improvement Area in the Borough.

It was unfortunate and very disappointing that due to the greatly increased costs in the formation of Smoke Control Areas, this work had to be greatly curtailed for this year. However every new estate prior to development being commenced was declared as a Smoke Control Area. Because of the high cost of conversions, the date of operation of Smoke Control Order No. 28 covering North Ward had to be postponed for a period of 12 months and the Order will now be operative from the 1st October 1966. This decision enabled the cost of the work to be spread over 2 financial years. During the year 4 Orders were submitted to the Minister for Confirmation, 3 Orders were confirmed during the year and 1 Order was brought into operation. At the end of the year 28 Smoke Control Orders were in operation and these affected 3,833 premises and covered 3,481 acres.

Food Hygiene was given a substantial amount of attention during the year. The market came under new ownership and straight away discussions took place with a view to improving the standard of hygiene of the food stalls in the market. Before the end of the year an appreciable amount of the work had been completed. As a food and drugs authority, a wider range of samples was obtained for chemical analysis. Bacteriological examination of milk, water and susceptible foods was carried out throughout the year. A close watch was kept throughout the year on the bacteriological state of untreated milk retailed in the Borough for the presence of brucella abortus, tuberculosis and the accidental inclusion of penicillin in the milk. All 13 samples submitted for bacteriological examination for tuberculosis were found to be negative. 71 samples of raw milk were submitted for culture examination for brucella abortus and of these 9 were found to be positive. Five notices under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 were served on milk producers first requiring the whole of their milk supply to be heat treated and these were later amended to requiring milk from specified cows to be heat treated and 4 cases were referred to neighbouring local authorities for service of Notice under Article 20.

Two milk samples were found to contain penicillin and it was decided to send an advisory letter to all milk producers whether from within or outside the Borough's boundaries, whose milk was retailed untreated in the Borough drawing their attention to the dangers of the presence of antibiotics in the milk and warning them that legal action might be instituted against them.

Four samples of untreated milk out of 76 samples submitted for bacteriological examination failed the methylene blue test and one sample of milk submitted for chemical analysis was found to contain 0.7% added water. Appropriate action was taken in all cases.

The Health Committee accepted the Ministry Circular on the Disposal of Old Vehicles and a scheme was put forward for dealing with abandoned cars found in the Borough and also for encouraging owners to make requests to the department to accept vehicles which they wished to dispose of rather than abandoning them on unused land. So far no great numbers have had to be dealt with and the scheme has worked satisfactorily.

A report was made to the Health Committee on the following new legislation:—

Riding Establishments Act, 1965.

A small amount of work was created by operating the provisions of the Act.

I wish to record my sincere appreciation to Dr. Ireland for the interest he has taken in all the activities of this department. I should like to pay tribute to the whole of the staff, inspectorial, clerical and workmen who have given me loyal and conscientious support and to express my thanks and appreciation for the many ways in which the Chairman and members of the Health Committee have supported our work throughout the year.

E. C. LEWIS,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH WATER SUPPLY

The Corporation, until 1st October, 1961, owned the Waterworks undertaking but by the terms of the Wakefield and District Water Order, 1961, the Borough Water Undertaking lost its separate identity and was transferred to the New Board which now supplies water for domestic and industrial purposes.

The water supplied by the Board comes in part from the Board's reservoir at Withens Clough and in part from supplies purchased from Halifax and Bradford Corporations.

The water collected at Withens is upland surface water from the moors. It is water free from pollution, but carrying a sediment of peaty matter and has an acid content.

At Withens the water is given an initial treatment by the addition of lime and alumina ferric. This is followed by pressure filtration, which removes the bulk of the sediment. The water is piped from Withens to Morley, a distance of 20 miles and is there stored in service reservoirs. The additional water from Halifax Corporation is also stored in these reservoirs. A final treatment by chlorination is carried out here.

Regular sampling is undertaken by the Water Board and by the Public Health Inspectors. The following details are given of samples taken during 1965 by Public Health Inspectors.

	Chemical		Plumbo-Solvency		Bacteriological	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Public Supply	—	—	4	—	95	13
Private supply	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	4	—	95	13

The majority of the unsatisfactory samples were isolated samples taken at different times in different parts of the Borough. Re sampling obtained satisfactory results.

A series of unsatisfactory samples were obtained in the Central Morley area including the water supply at the Public Health Inspector's Department. As resampling showed that the water was still unsatisfactory, all the sampling results were submitted to the Water Board. The Board's chemist investigated the condition of the water and it was found that the source of the trouble was fouling of the open Victoria Reservoir by birds. Increasing the chlorine content of the water eventually brought satisfactory results. At the same time the Water Board gave consideration to having this reservoir covered. Close co-operation exists between the Board's chemist and the Public Health Inspectors which results in any trouble being investigated thoroughly and expediently.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No. of houses connected to sewers	15956
No. of houses with satisfactory private drainage	84
No. of houses with unsatisfactory drainage	10

The following districts of the Borough are still unsewered:—

- (a) Gelderd Road.
- (b) Tingley Common.
- (c) Woodhouse Lane, East Ardsley.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Works of reconstruction of the main Dewsbury Road Sewage Works are now almost completed.

A scheme for the reconstruction of the Drighlington Sewage Disposal Works at Cockersdale was in preparation at the year end.

Other Disposal Works have proved satisfactory throughout the year.

Also completed during the year were drainage systems to miscellaneous small housing estates.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

No. of water closets	16040
No. of waste water closets	—
No. of privy middens	10
No. of pail or tub closets	—

The privy middens referred to are in the main at isolated properties on the outer parts of the Borough where there are no sewers available. The number is gradually being reduced by demolition of the properties which they serve.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Summarised statistics for the year ended 31st March 1966 are given below:—

Total weight of refuse collected (estimated) 15,170 tons.

No. of premises from which refuse is
collected 16,643 premises.

Particulars	See Note	Collection 2	Disposal 3	Totals 4	Percentage of total gross expenditure 5
		£	£	£	See % below
REVENUE ACCOUNT					
GROSS EXPENDITURE:					
(i) Labour	(a)	23351	2123	25474	53
(ii) Transport	(b)	20103	1890	21993	45
(iii) Plant, equipment, Land and buildings.	(c)				
(iv) Other items	(d)	165	806	971	2
	(e)				
(v) Total gross expenditure		43619	4819	48438	100
GROSS INCOME	(f)	106	3467	3573	—
NET COST		43513	1352	44865	—
Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	(g)				
UNIT COSTS					
Gross cost per ton, labour only Item 1(i)	(h)	s. 30	d. 9	s. 33	d. 7
Collection — Disposal Item 12					
Gross cost per ton, transport only Item 1(ii)	(h)	26	6	29	0
Collection — Disposal Item 12					
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton Item 3	(h)	57	4	59	2
Collection — Disposal Item 12					
Net cost per 1,000 population		£ 1078	£ 34	£ 1102	
Net cost per 1,000 premises		2614	82	2696	

All refuse collected is tipped. Tips at Gelderd Road, Gildersome and Dewsbury Road, Tingley continued in use throughout the year. These two sites should provide tipping facilities for the Borough for some considerable time, but the Dewsbury Road tip is filling much faster than was at first envisaged.

The improvement made in the refuse collection service during the previous year was maintained throughout the year. Unfortunately during the winter months the rate of collection is impaired due to a high sickness rate among the collection staff and in order to maintain a reasonable rate of collection, the department has to resort to overtime work. The habitation of new estates during the last few years has increased the work considerably and we are reaping the benefit of changing over from side loaders to compression vehicles in coping with the work. The service would be in great difficulties if the department still depended on side loaders to do the work. The time lost through vehicles being off the road because of repairs is now negligible and the state of vehicle maintenance is very good. The average age of the staff is now lower than the previous years but there is always some difficulty in the recruitment of suitable staff replacements. This is probably due to the high employment state of the area. Discussions from time to time with the staff has led to contentment as it has been possible to iron out any grievances after these discussions.

The novelty of using the Dewsbury Road tip as a playground during weekends has passed off and the nuisance from fires has largely disappeared. The tip at Dewsbury Road receives regular treatment for rat infestation and the menace of rats on the tip is now negligible. Trouble however is experienced with unauthorised use of the tip by vehicle owners. This happens during the dinner time break when the tip is unattended and the material is tipped on the fringe of the tip to enable the driver to make a quick getaway. Worse still, when, at the end of the working day access to the tip is barred, the material is tipped over the wall on Dewsbury Road into the stream and impedes its flow. Much time and money has to be spent in moving unauthorised material brought on to the tip and in keeping the stream clear. Warning notices placed at the entrance to the tip regarding unauthorised tipping seems to have little effect as a deterrent.

Waste Paper.

Most of the salvage income was derived from the sale of waste paper although the sale of rags and light scrap metal brought in £18. Collected waste paper is taken to the Central Depot where it is baled. Baling is carried out with the use of a power operated press. In addition to the waste paper collected on the refuse collection rounds, one vehicle is engaged solely on the collection of waste paper from shops, offices and industrial premises.

There was an increase of 84 tons of waste paper collected on the preceding year and an increase of £969 in income from waste paper. Throughout the year there was a good demand by the Mills for waste paper and an effort was made to separate fibre board from mixed paper and so gain by an increase in the price per ton. How long the demand for waste paper continues is not known but from experience, the usual stop-go policy of the paper mills does not warrant the spending of capital on a drive to increase the collection of waste paper. The target of 30 tons per month was reached for the year.

Income from the sale of waste paper for 1965 was £3,269 and the total weight of waste paper collected was 378 tons.

Tonnages for recent years are set out below:—

1955	.....	214 tons
1956	.....	169 „
1957	.....	166 „
1958	.....	169 „
1959	.....	151 „
1960	.....	217 „
1961	.....	266 „
1962	.....	218 „
1963	.....	227 „
1964	.....	294 „
1965	.....	378 „

General.

The total salvage income for the year was £3,287. Since the inception of the salvage scheme in 1940 a total of £49,033 has been received from the sale of salvage material.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Public conveniences are provided at the following sites in the Borough:—

Town Hall	Men
Princess Street	Women
(Temporary)	
Bridge Street	Men
Fountain Street	Men and Women
Tingley Mills	Men and Women
Bruntcliffe	Men and Women
Scatcherd Park	Men and Women
Chapel Hill	Men and Women
Churwell	Men and Women
Gildersome	Men and Women
Drighlington	Men and Women
Hesketh Lane Recreation Ground.	Men and Women
Westerton Road	Men and Women
East Ardsley Recreation Ground.	Men and Women

In addition to the above, as the Department had a vehicle and equipment available for the cleansing of public conveniences, the following conveniences were taken over from the Parks Department for the purpose of daily cleansing:—

Lewisham Park.
 Dartmouth Park.
 Churwell Park.
 Drighlington Park.

Although every effort is made to cleanse and maintain every convenience in a decent and usable condition, the work is often of little avail. To visit a convenience, often within a few hours of it being cleansed, would give the impression that it had not been cleaned for weeks such are they misused. Every weekend vandals still cause a considerable amount of damage to structures and fittings and so increase the cost of maintaining them in a good state of repair. The latest effort by vandals is to remove bricks from the walls partitioning the Ladies and Gents conveniences.

A vehicle is now available for the transport of the public convenience attendant for his duties. This enabled the Department to ensure that each public convenience is visited and cleansed daily including Saturdays. The allocation of a small van for the work has also enabled the Department to assist the Divisional Health Office to operate a laundry scheme for incontinent persons.

MORTUARY

The old mortuary was in use throughout the year but a site for a new mortuary was decided on during the year. The site is behind the proposed site for the new Police Station which will be an advantage both for the department and the police.

NUISANCES

The following table is a summary of nuisances found and dealt with during 1965:—

Nuisances	Found	Abated
Choked drains and gullies	76	60
Defective drainage	11	8
Defective sink waste pipes	8	5
Defective gutters and downspouts	31	23
Defective plasterwork	17	11
Defective sashcords	6	4
Defective water closets	84	58
Dirty water closets	1	1
Defects of water supply	8	5
Insufficient water supply	5	—
House dilapidations	49	36
Dampness in dwellings	15	7
Rain penetration of dwellings	55	28
Worn sinks	3	1
Defective bath	1	—
Fouling of land	—	1
Defective paving	6	5
Insufficient refuse accommodation	41	35
Offensive accumulation	6	4
Reflux of smoke	3	3
Keeping of Animals	1	1
Defective shelter	1	1
Dirty houses	1	—
Dangerous wall	2	2
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation ...	—	1
	<hr/> 431 <hr/>	<hr/> 300 <hr/>

Total number of visits made in connection with the above nuisances	3623
Statutory notices served	68
Informal notices served	363

234 informal notices and 66 statutory notices were complied with.

Each year there is a decrease in the number of nuisances found and this is understandable when the older unfit properties are demolished. Properties which are being modernised with the aid of improvement grants have to be brought to a fit state of repair before the grants are paid and this also helps in keeping down the number of nuisances with which the department has to deal.

The department views with some concern the number of complaints made regarding defective drainage systems in comparatively new houses in some parts of the Borough. These houses are invariably owner-occupied and all we can do is advise the owner-occupier on the works of repair which would be required to abate the nuisance. The defects appear after the period of maintenance by the contractor has elapsed and the cost of repairs falls on the owner. The cost of these drainage repairs must often bring a considerable amount of hardship on these owners, many of whom have just embarked on home ownership and are tied to a tight financial budget. In the department we wonder what these drains will be like in ten or twenty years' time.

Authority was granted by the Committee to institute legal proceedings against the owner of 2 houses for non-compliance with Statutory Notices served on him. Before the cases were heard in the Court, the owner had carried out the necessary repairs.

Figures of Nuisances for the past five years were:—

1965	431
1964	469
1963	561
1962	930
1961	474

LETHAL CHAMBER

Unwanted or injured dogs brought for destruction are painlessly destroyed in the electro thanator. Similarly cats are dealt with in a Chloroform lethal chamber.

LAND CHARGES ACT

1,018 enquiries under the Land Charges Act were investigated during the course of the year.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public swimming baths in Morley. These are enclosed baths with heated and treated water. The treatment consists of continuous filtration and the addition of chlorine and ammonia.

145 samples were taken from the swimming baths during 1965. 3 samples were reported on as being unsatisfactory.

The unsatisfactory samples were due to insufficient chlorine being added to the water at a time when the baths were being extensively used. Immediate re-sampling after the unsatisfactory results became known showed that the water was again satisfactory.

VERMINOUS INFESTATION

It is now rare to find houses infested with bed bugs and only occasionally do complaints of flea infestation reach the department. The availability of insecticide over the years for householders has virtually made severe infestations things of the past. Two houses were however treated by spraying with insecticide for a slight bed bug infestation during the year. The infestations were confined to the bedroom walls and fixtures and beds and bedding were not affected.

Furniture and effects of families moving into Council houses are inspected before removal takes place. It is not now possible to arrange van fumigation by HCN of infested furniture and any evidence of infestation would be dealt with by insecticide spray.

Advantage is always taken of the advisory services of the Infestation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the treatment of premises infested by lesser known species of insects.

RODENT CONTROL

Treatments carried out during the year.

Premises	Rats	Mice	Total
Domestic	227	161	388
Industrial	21	10	31
Commercial	19	38	57
	<hr/> 267	<hr/> 209	<hr/> 476

Total number of treatments carried out — 476.

From the 1st April 1965, the treatment of premises for rodent infestation was carried out under contract by Rentokil Laboratories Ltd. This decision was made by the Health Committee after careful and full consideration of the service this firm was able to offer. Financially it was felt that there was a considerable advantage to securing a contract with the firm rather than employing a rodent operator, and using a vehicle for travelling around the district and purchasing the necessary materials. The capabilities of the firm were already known to the Committee as the treatment of sewers had been carried out by the firm for the last two years. It was also felt that as Government restrictions on the use of certain poisons would eventually make it more difficult to deal with certain types of infestation and the technique and research facilities of Rentokil Laboratories would ensure that the best methods of dealing with infestations would be used.

The contract included the periodical inspection and treatment of sewage works and refuse tips, the six monthly treatment of sewers and the treatment of domestic premises. The treatment of industrial and commercial premises would be carried out by the company as agents of the Council on a rechargeable basis. The firm could of course enter into a private servicing contract at the request of any commercial or industrial concern.

In practice, the department telephones complaints of infestations daily to the Rentokil office and their service operator carries out an inspection and treatment. A detailed schedule of premises inspected and treated is returned by the firm to the department for each month. The cost of rechargeable work is borne by the department who recovers it from the occupiers of the premises concerned.

The method of dealing with complaints, recording treatments and the right of entry into premises were fully discussed and agreed before the contract was brought into effect. A number of teething troubles were met and overcome during the first few months but on the whole the new system has worked extremely well.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Industrial Smoke—

No. of timed observations made 53

The number of industrial chimneys which persistently emit smoke so as to contravene the provisions of the Permitted Periods Regulations is very small and a close watch is being kept on these chimneys. Discussions have taken place between

the department and occupiers of these premises with a view to converting the boiler plants so as to keep smoke emissions within the requirements of the Permitted Period Regulations. Within a comparatively short period of time, every industrial chimney in Morley will be emitting the minimum amount of smoke and the only exceptions will be due to the breakdown of boiler plants. Even now a number of industrialists telephone the department to explain that an excessive smoke emission is temporary and is due to a breakdown of the boiler plant. Prior approval was given during the year in respect of 8 new furnaces and requirements regarding chimney height were made in respect of two of the furnaces. Trouble was experienced from excessive smoke being emitted from a burning quarry and legal proceedings were taken against the occupier of the quarry who was fined £5.

The main source of excessive smoke emission is the brickworks chimneys in the Woodkirk Area. The plants are under the control of the Alkali Inspectorate and discussions frequently take place with the District Alkali Inspector at which disapproval has been expressed regarding smoke emission from the chimneys. Pressure exerted by the Alkali Inspector on the owners of the plants so far has had little effect and pollution of the atmosphere from these plants may have to be endured for some time yet.

Domestic Smoke—

The cost of adaptation and conversion of fireplaces under the present system of grants under the Clean Air Act has been the reason for failing to maintain the excellent progress that was made in the formation of Smoke Control areas up to 1964. Where Council and private dwellinghouses are included in any one area, the cost of conversions falls twice on the Council's finances, on the Health Committee for the payment of three tenths grant and also on the Housing Committee as owners of the houses. The date of operation of Smoke Control Order No. 28 had to be postponed until the 1st October 1966 so that the cost of conversions would be spread over two financial years instead of falling on one financial year. However, 4 Smoke Control Orders were submitted for confirmation during the year 3 of the Orders—Nos. 30, 31 and 32 being confirmed during the year. By the end of 1965, the Smoke Control Orders made covered 4,355 acres and affected 5,225 premises—1,763 Council dwellings and 3,462 private properties. In addition to these, there are of course a substantial number of new properties having been built within existing Smoke Control Areas which also comply with the Orders.

BOROUGH OF MORLEY. SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

No.	Area	Acres	Premises	Total Estimated Cost	Health Committee Approval	Date of Order	Order Confirmed	Date of Operation of Order
1	Low Moor.	558	Coun.—441 Pvte.—71	£1,032	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
2	Springfield House, Victoria Road.	4½	Pvte.—60	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
3	Haigh Moor Road, West Ardsley.	9½	Pvte.—108	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
4	Harwill Avenue, Churwell.	2¾	Pvte.—25	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
5	City.	3½	Coun.—72	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
6	Moorhead, Gildersome.	22¾	Coun.—250	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
7	West Lea Estate.	6½	Pvte.—53	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
8	Thornfield Estate, Dewsbury Road.	2¼	Pvte.—20	Nil	15.11.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
9	Ashwood Gardens Estate, Gildersome.	5½	Pvte.—39	Nil	15.11.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
10	Wakefield/Bradford Road.	1202	Coun.—141 Pvte.—520	£13,011	13.12.60	9.12.61	30.5.62	1.6.63

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (Continued).

11	Old Road, Churwell.	72	Coun.—70 Pvte.—91	£271	13.12.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.6.63
12	Common Lane, East Ardsley.	3½	Pvte.—33	Nil	14.3.61	29.4.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
13	Rein Road Estate.	6	Pvte.—58	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.7.52
14	Main Street, East Ardsley.	4	Pvte.—42	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
15	Street Lane, Gildersome.	2	Pvte.—27	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
16	Reidsdale Gardens, Street Lane, Gildersome.	16	Pvte.—76	£35	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
17	East Park Street (Development) Morley.	60	Pvte.—57	£15	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
18	Dean Park Estate, Drighlington.	122	Pvte.—124	Nil	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
19	Nepshaw Lane Estate, Asquith Avenue, Morley.	6	Coun.—74	Nil	20.2.62	2.6.62	8.10.62	1.6.63
20	Haigh Moor Road, West Ardsley.	14½	Pvte.—83	Nil		2.6.62	8.10.62	1.6.63
21	St. Peter's Crescent, Morley.	2½	Pvte.—32	Nil	20.2.62 20.11.62	10.12.62	29.3.63	1.10.63

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (Continued).

22	College Road, Gildersome.	3	Pvte.—26	Nil	11.12.62	10.1.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
23	Development Church Street, Morley.	416	Pvte.—261	£327	11.12.62	24.1.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
24	Upper Green, West Ardsley.	1.5	Pvte.—14	Nil	11.12.62	15.2.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
25	West Ardsley/Wood- kirk.	900	Pvte.—585	£11,095	15.1.63	29.3.63	11.9.63	1.6.64
26	Churwell Park Estate.	4	Coun.—74	Nil	19.2.63	21.3.63	27.8.63	1.6.64
27	Jackson Lane Re-development.	6	Coun.—100	Nil	19.3.63	23.4.63	11.9.63	1.6.64
28	North Ward	743	Coun.—409 Pvte.—562 Others—31	£46,754	28.5.64	5.6.64	29.12.64	1.10.66
29	Scott Green, Gildersome	18	Pvte.—173	Not submitted				
30	Development: King St. Moorside Rd., Drigh.	25	Pvte.—132 Coun.—74	220	15.12.64	6.1.65	19.8.65	1.7.66
31	Development: Lewisham Grove, Morley.	9	Pvte.—32 Others—2	Nil	16.3.65	2.4.65	19.8.65	1.7.66
32	Moorhead Est. Gild.	4	Coun.—58	£6,000	16.3.65	17.6.65	19.8.65	1.4.66
33	Buckross Dev. Moorside Rd., Drigh.	100	Pvte.—125	Nil	8.9.65	3.12.65	16.2.66	1.9.66

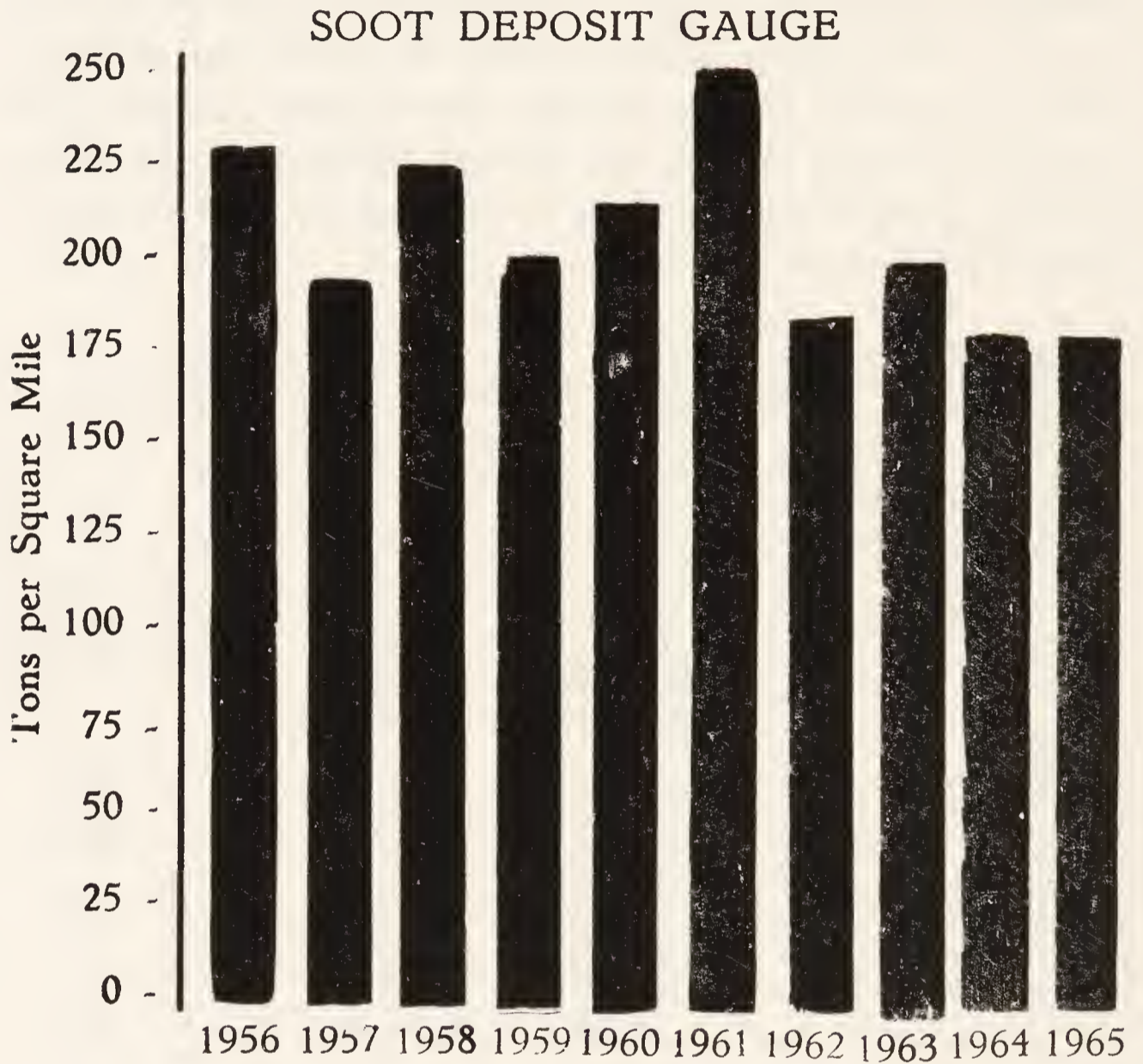
Atmospheric pollution recording gauges were in use in the Borough throughout the year. Three types of instruments are in use. Soot deposit gauges record the total soot deposits. sulphur recording gauges indicate the sulphur pollution and a suction air filter records the general pollution of the air in particles. One of each of these types of gauge is in use in the central Morley area.

Results obtained from the instruments are as follows:—

Central Morley.

	Deposit Gauge (Tons per sq. mile)	SO ₃ Cyl- inder (Milli- grams per day)	Air Filter Mg./100 ms per day)
January	16.69	1.39	22
February	12.16	1.21	20
March	20.24	1.47	16
April	18.35	0.99	9
May	14.97	0.87	10
June	10.88	0.59	6
July	15.85	0.59	6
August	9.59	1.12	5
September	16.01	1.06	11
October	9.07	0.54	21
November	20.24	0.94	21
December	11.86	1.01	20

Comparisons between the results shown by the soot deposit gauge over the past few years are shown on the diagram



RAG FLOCK ACT

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, makes it the duty of the local authority to supervise the manufacture of rag flock and to control the use of materials used in the filling of furniture, toys and bedding.

No. of premises licensed for the manufacture of Rag Flock	1
No. of premises registered for the filling of furniture, bedding, etc.	3
Total number of inspections	3

Samples taken :—

Woollen Felt	1
Rag flock	2

All three samples were satisfactory.

FACTORIES

The following summary shows the work done by the Public Health Inspectors under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1961.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):—

Premises	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspection (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupi- ers prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	19	7	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	219	45	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	4	1	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	—	6	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
	7	7	—	7	—

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

Sections 133 and 134.

Nature of Work	No. of out- workers	No. of cases of def. sending lists	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel:	3					
Making, etc.						
Cleaning and Washing						
Household Linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel						
Anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...						
Cosakues, Christmas crackers...						
Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving	11					
Lampshades						
Total	14					

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

By the end of 1965, 324 premises had been registered under the Act. Two advertisements were inserted in the local Press for the guidance of occupiers of premises regarding registration but the response to these adverts was only slight and in fact just 11 premises were registered during the year. It is felt that there are still quite a number of premises in the Borough eligible for registration and as our inspections under the Act proceed, these premises will be found and registered.

At the beginning of the year a summary of the Act was prepared by the department along with various other circulars and copies of these were given to each occupier of premises following an inspection of the premises and we found that by assisting the occupiers of businesses in this way, greater co-operation was forthcoming with good results. The amount of time the inspector would have spent in explaining the Act was therefore cut down and so gave him more time to carry on with his inspections.

Very good progress was made, particularly during latter part of the year when the number of inspections to all classes of premises was stepped up, 96 detailed inspections being carried out. 83 letters have been sent to occupiers in respect of various contraventions of the Act and Regulations and in most cases full co-operation was received and the necessary works were carried out within a matter of a few weeks. A total of 103 premises have been inspected in detail since the commencement of the Act—31.8% of all premises registered.

The main contraventions were in respect of heating and provision of thermometer 11%; lighting 13%; floors, passages and stairs 15%; sanitary conveniences 7.5% and provision of First Aid Boxes 5%.

A special report was made at the request of the Ministry of Labour on inspections carried out during the month of November 1965 to give an indication of lighting standards in all classes of premises.

When the Act came into operation, the question of what constituted "suitable and sufficient" lighting in relation to shops and offices in Morley was examined closely and it was decided that the best approach to the problem would be to take light meter readings with the aid of a photometer. These readings could then be compared with a standard given by The Illuminating Engineering Society in their Code of Practice.

Examples of unsatisfactory lighting in a particular class of premises was clearly illustrated in Banking Halls. These halls are large and the ceilings quite high and although quite a large number of fluorescent tubes had been fitted at ceiling level, the amount of light falling on the working surfaces was low, only 10-15 lumens per square foot. By lowering the tubes and increasing the wattage, satisfactory light was obtained.

Grocery shop store rooms were found to be unsatisfactorily lighted. Usually the front selling areas of these premises are brilliantly lighted but the stock and storage rooms are often neglected.

In offices where business machines were being operated, the lighting available for business machine operators was too low—20 lumens per square foot. The recommendation in the Code of Practice is 45 lumens per square foot.

After premises had been inspected and unsatisfactory lighting found, the occupier of the premises was notified in writing and given a recommendation regarding specific standards of lighting, in terms of lumens, required in his particular premises.

No instances of excessive glare have been notified.

Only 5 accidents were reported during the year—none was fatal and all were of minor character. It is hard to believe that only 5 persons received accidents statutorily requiring to be notified under the Act out 1,300 persons employed in shops and offices. Accidents which cause loss of life to a person employed, or disables any such person for more than 3 days from doing his usual work, must be notified to the appropriate authority on a form prescribed by the Minister.

The following tables give details of premises in the Borough to which the Act applies, the number of persons employed in such premises and action taken during the year.

Table A.

Class of premises	Registered during year	Total Registered at year end	Premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	2	93	33
Retail Shops	9	152	61
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	—	24	—
Catering Establishments open to the public — Canteens	—	50	2
Fuel Storage Depots	—	5	—
Total	11	324	96

Table B.

Number of visits of all kinds made by Inspectors to
Registered premises 276

Table C.

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by
Workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number Employed		
Offices	473		
Retail Shops	478		
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	149		
Catering Establishments open to the Public	201		
Canteens	10		
Fuel Storage Depots	12		
Totals	Male 655	Female 668	Total 1323

Accidents reported:—

Workplace	Fatal or Non-Fatal	Injury		
		Cause	Nature	Site
Shop	Non- Fatal	Fall	Sprain	Ankle
Hotel	Non- Fatal	Struck by Falling object	Bruising	Toes
Shop	Non- Fatal	Bacon Slicer	Open Wound	Hand
Office	Non- Fatal	Fall	Bruising	Back
Office	Non- Fatal	Struck by Falling object	Bruising	Toes

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951 which came into operation in April, 1952, provides that no person shall carry on the trade of hairdresser or barber unless he and his premises are registered by the local authority.

The Act also empowers the local authority to make bye-laws for controlling the trade of hairdressing and such bye-laws are in operation in this area.

There are 46 hairdressers on the register and 40 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are three premises in the borough where offensive trades are carried on. One of these is used for the refining of dripping and tallow, one for fat melting, bone boiling, glue making, gut scraping, tripe boiling, soap making and fat extracting and in the other gut scraping and fat boiling is carried out.

Byelaws are in operation for the control of all these trades and during the year 59 inspections were carried out. The majority of these inspections were of the premises of a hoof and horn fertilisers business registered under the Alkali etc. Works Act and the source of a smell nuisance.

HOUSING

General Statistics.

No. of back to back houses in area	2649
No. of single back houses in area	1213
No. of through houses (excluding Council houses)	8013
No. of Council houses	4190
No. of houses included in Council's Slum Clearance Programme	2865
No. of above houses represented up to end of 1963	2454
Total number of houses in the area	16065
No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of informal action	234

Repair of Houses.

No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of Statutory Action under the Housing Act, 1957	—
No. of houses repaired as a result of Statutory Action under the Public Health Act, 1936	66
Total number of houses repaired	300
Total No. of inspections made in connection with the above	3623

Improvement Grants.

No. of improvement grants approved during the year	179
Discretionary Grants	2
Standard Grants	177

Slum Clearance.**(a) Individual houses.**

No. of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	29
No. of houses or parts of buildings in respect of which Closing Orders were made	7
No. of houses closed or demolished as a result of informal action by local authority	1

(b) Clearance Areas

No. of Clearance Areas declared during the year	28
No. of houses included in these areas	255
No. of persons to be displaced	688

(c) Total number of families rehoused from clearance areas or individual unfit houses during the year

174

New House Building

No. of new houses provided during the year:—	
(a) By local authority	125
(b) By private enterprise	450
Total	575

Overcrowding.

Analysis of the Council Points Scheme for house letting showed that of the 1,154 applicants for Council houses, only 9 were statutorily overcrowded. Four of the nine families occupied houses which are included in the Council's current clearance programme. The problem of statutory overcrowding is therefore negligible but it is recognised that the standard for statutory overcrowding is extremely low and unrealistic. There is however a problem of overcrowding on bedroom standard where young persons of opposite sex over the age of 10 years have to share a bedroom. The total number of such cases is not known as the only ones which come to light are those who apply for rehousing because of insufficient bedroom accommodation. Each family is visited and a recommendation for rehousing is made to the Housing Department and the majority of cases are given sympathetic consideration by the Tenancy sub Committee.

Clearance.

Good progress was made during the year with the formation of 27 clearance areas and one compulsory purchase order. A total of 37 houses were also dealt with as individual unfit houses and became the subject of either demolition or closing orders.

The survey of properties to be included in the Council's second clearance programme was finalised and report on the programme was accepted by the Housing Committee and the Health Committee in February. The programme comprises, 1,393 houses which it is hoped will be dealt with between 1967 and 1975.

Improvement.

There was an increase in the number of applications for house improvement grants approved by the Housing Committee compared with 1964 and there was also a substantial increase in the number of applications made in respect of tenanted dwellings. The Council's No. 1 Improvement Area was declared a statutory area in August 1965 after it was reported to the Housing Committee that little further progress would be made with the area on a voluntary basis. Before the end of the year a number of owners of tenanted dwellings within the area were served with Notices under the Housing Act, 1964 for the compulsory improvement of houses owned by them.

A start was made on the survey of property in the proposed second Improvement Area and preliminary work was carried out in an area which it is hoped that on some future date will become the Council's first environmental Improvement Area.

Certificates of Disrepair.

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair during the year. There was a feeling however that a number of tenants of controlled dwellinghouses were paying rent in excess of the controlled rent and this was discussed in Council and received some Press publicity. A few cases came to light where the owners had erroneously miscalculated the controlled rent and in each case the matter was resolved between the department and the owners concerned.

The following table gives an indication of the state of the Council's Clearance programmes.

BOROUGH OF MORLEY — SLUM CLEARANCE.

Total Number of Houses submitted to Ministry in 1954 — 2,661.

Total Ultimately dealt with—2,865 houses

Houses dealt with by Slum Clearance

	Morley	Churwell	W. Ards- ley and Tingley	East Ards- ley	Gilder- some	Drigh- lington
1954-1959 (1st five years)	767 houses	475	36	49	62	108
1960	334 houses	153	44	24	55	58
1961	310 houses	40	42	34	104	25
1962	328 houses	132	43	9	20	67
1963	333 houses	147	—	51	18	66
1964	319 houses	124	40	64	27	30
1965	308 houses	145	21	49	14	49

Proposed Programme in Wards for 1966

	North	Central	Denshaw	Dart- mouth	Birks	Churwell	Tingley	West Ardsley	East Ardsley	Gilder- some	Drigh- lington
Remaining Programme in Wards Clearance for 1966—166 houses	4	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	64
Second Slum Clearance Programme in Wards. To commence in or around 1967—1,393 houses	91	324	53	245	123	49	64	48	115	144	137

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

MILK—DAIRIES

Summary of Milk Dealers on Register.

Dairies	6
Distributors	151
Licensed retailers of Pasteurised Milk	40
Licensed retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	20
Licensed retailers of Sterilised Milk	143
Licensed bottlers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	1

The figures given above in respect of Licensed Retailers and Licensed bottlers can no longer be considered accurate as the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1960, vested in the Food and Drugs Authority (West Riding County Council) the powers to issue all dealers milk licences as from 1st January, 1961.

Renewal of licences in January 1966 became the responsibility of the Council as the Food and Drugs Authority.

Inspections.

Visits of inspections to milk dealers	138
Legal proceedings taken—None.	
Formal Action taken—None.	
Informal action taken—None.	

Milk Sampling.

1. Biological Samples.

Number of Samples taken for:—

(a) Tuberculosis	13	No. Positive	—
(b) Brucellosis			
Culture Test	71	No. Positive	9
Guinea Pig	7	No. Positive	3

Five notices under Art. 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulation 1959 were served on producers from outside the Borough requiring the heat treatment of all milk produced and sold by them in the Borough of Morley. These notices were later amended to require the milk from specified cows to be heat treated. Four cases of positive results were referred to other local authorities for action under Article 20.

(2) Statutory Samples.

No. Examined		Phos.	No. Satisfactory	
			Meth Blue	Turbidity Test
Untreated	76	—	72	—
Pasteurised ...	55	55	55	—
Sterilised	18	—	—	18

(3) Chemical Samples under Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

No. taken	65
No. found adulterated	1
No. of prosecutions	—

The sample found adulterated was taken before the 31st March, 1965, and a caution was issued to the vendor by the West Riding County Council, being then the Food and Drugs Authority for the district.

Two samples submitted to the T.T.C. test for anti-biotics showed that penicillin was present in the milk. Formal warnings were given to both producers and a letter was sent to the producers of all untreated milk retailed in the Borough drawing their attention that sampling of milk for anti-biotics was being carried out and warning them that any evidence found in the milk might mean legal proceedings being taken against them.

Sampling of Ice Cream.

No. submitted for Bacteriological Examination	48
No. Satisfactory	48
No. submitted for Chemical Analysis	—
No. Satisfactory	—

Sampling of other Food.**Bacteriological Examination.**

Article	No. Submitted	No. Satisfactory
Cream bun	3	3
Meat pie	2	2
Cornish pasty	1	1
Savoury duck	2	2
Potted meat	1	1
Custard tart	1	1
Sausage	4	4
Sausage rolls	1	1
Cream	1	1
Mussels	2	2
Cockles	2	2
Mineral Water Bottles ...	8	8

Chemical Analysis.

Article	No. Submitted	No. Satisfactory
Fish cakes	2	2
Buttered teacakes	1	1
Rum truffles	1	1
Brawn	1	1
Sliced White Loaf	1	0
Cornish pasty	1	1
Sausage	5	5
Large Unsliced white loaf	1	0
Pork pies	2	2
Beer	1	1
Aspirins	1	1
Lemon drink	1	1
Instant coffee	1	1
Butter sweets	1	1

Vinegar	1	1
Orange cordial	2	2
Cream cake with jam filling	1	0
Pint bottle Milk	2	0
Whisky	4	4
Sherry	1	1
Xmas pudding	1	1
Mincemeat	1	1
Cream buns	1	1
Sausage rolls	1	1
Meat paste	1	1

Liquid Egg.

Rigorous control was exercised throughout the year on the processing and heat treatment of liquid egg at the breaking plant in the Borough and 648 samples were submitted for examination. All the samples complied with the requirements of the Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

For the greater part of the year raw liquid egg was processed on behalf of the Egg Marketing Board for export to Europe. The importing country apparently would not accept the pasteurised material. Extreme care was taken that the plant after having been used for the processing of raw egg did not contaminate subsequent batches of heat treated egg particularly between the point of heat treatment and canning. A system was devised so that it was impossible for such contamination to take place. A total of 539 raw liquid egg samples were taken throughout the year and 7 of the samples were found to be infected with salmonellae. The Egg Marketing Board was informed immediately the results were known and the infected material was isolated at the place of cold storage pending subsequent pasteurisation.

Meat Inspection.

Number of slaughterhouses licensed	3
Number of visits made	762

There was a slight decrease in the total number of food animals slaughtered in the Borough during the year. As far as practicable an Inspector is present at the slaughterhouse when actual slaughtering is taking place but this is difficult during weekend slaughtering when one inspector is on duty and slaughtering taking place at more than one slaughterhouse. Killing takes place at all 3 slaughterhouses during weekends and on both Saturdays and Sundays in two of them. Consequently a substantial amount of weekend duty falls on the inspectors employed in the department. Ministry Inspectors making routine inspections of the slaughterhouses found no cause for complaint.

All meat condemned at slaughterhouses is at all times collected and disposed of by the Department and in accordance with the provisions of The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations.

The total weight of meat condemned was 1 ton, 3 cwt., 1 qr.

A 100 per cent inspection of animals slaughtered in the Borough for human food was carried out throughout the year and tribute should be paid to the butchers for the high quality of the meat. The only evidence of tuberculosis found during the year was in 6 pigs, the heads being affected in 5 of them and the pluck being affected in the other. Total condemnation of 6 carcasses, 4 sheep and 2 pigs was made. Two bovine carcasses were found to be affected with cysticercus bovis and one of the carcasses in which the cysts were viable was submitted to treatment by refrigeration.

Charges for meat inspection were operated from the 1st October, 1963, from which date maximum charges allowed by the Regulations viz. 2/6 for cattle, 9d. for pigs and 6d. for sheep have been made. The income obtained for the year ending December 1965 was £420.0.3.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The following table gives details of the carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part :—

	Cattle, excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1372	434	1	5296	1570	—
Number inspected	1372	434	1	5296	1570	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	4	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	139	53	—	37	63	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	10.1	12.2	—	0.2	4.1	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some organ or part condemned	—	—	—	—	6	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	0.4	—
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Details of Meat Condemned.**Whole Carcasses:**

2 Sheep	Generalised Oedema
1 Sheep	Pyæmia
1 Sheep	Moribund
1 Pig	Pathological Emaciation
1 Pig	Emaciation

Organs or Parts of Carcasses:**(a) Tuberculosis Only**

Bovine	Pigs	
Nil	Head and Tongue	5
	Pluck	1

(b) Other Diseases

Bovines	
5 Lungs	Pulmonary Fascioliasis
32 Livers	Fascioliasis
35 Livers	Abscesses
1 Kidney	Fascioliasis
12 Udders	Mastitis
20 Livers	Telangiectasis
1 Kidney	Nephritis
36 Livers	Cirrhosis
9 Livers	Fascioliasis & Cirrhosis
2 Heads and Tongues	Abscesses
30 Livers	Distomatosis
3 Lungs	Distomatosis
2 Skirts	Adhesions
2 Hearts	Pericarditis
6 Livers	Cavernous Angioma
1 Liver	Fascioliasis & Abscesses
1 Heart	Abscesses
1 Udder	Abscesses
2 Head and Tongues	Cysticercus Bovis
3 Head and Tongues	Actino Bacillosis
1 Kidney	Necrosis
1 Head and Tongue	Melanosis
2 Livers	Multiple abscesses
1 Lung	Adhesions
1 Lung	Anthraxis
1 Head and Tongue	Actinomyces
1 Kidney	Renal Cysts
1 Skirt	Abscesses

Pigs

11 Lungs
 13 Hearts
 2 Plucks
 2 Lungs
 2 Lungs
 3 Livers
 12 Livers
 5 Plucks

 1 Part Carcase
 1 Liver
 11 Plucks
 2 Legs
 1 Heart and Lungs

 6 Head and Tongues
 1 Pluck
 3 Livers
 1 Lung and Heart
 1 Pluck
 1 Kidney
 1 Pluck

Sheep

 1 Liver
 25 Livers
 2 Livers
 1 Pluck

 1 Lung
 1 Liver
 1 Liver
 1 Liver
 1 Part Carcase
 1 Lungs
 1 Heart
 1 Liver
 1 Liver

Pleurisy
 Pericarditis
 Pleurisy and Ascaris
 Pneumonia
 Pericarditis
 Cirrhosis
 Ascaris
 Pleurisy and
 Peritonitis
 Arthritis
 Peritonitis
 Adhesions
 Severe bruising
 Pleurisy and
 Pericarditis
 Corynebacterium
 Parasites
 Abscesses
 Pneumonia
 Ascaris
 Haemorrhage
 Abscesses

Fascioliasis
 Parasites
 Peritonitis
 Pleurisy and
 Peritonitis
 Parasites
 Cirrhosis
 Adhesions
 Faecal Contamination
 Abscesses
 Septic Pneumonia
 Septic Pneumonia
 Abscesses
 Telangiectasis

Food Condemned.

Chicken 1 tin
 Peaches 29 tins
 Pears 15 tins

Spam 9 tins
 Grapefruit 4 tins
 Green Beans 3 tins

Fruit Salad	12 tins	Milk	2 tins
Apricots	2 tins	Ham	2 tins
Tomatoes	14 tins	Shrimps	9 tins
Rice Pudding	14 tins	Plums	1 tin
Beans	21 tins	Pilchards	1 tin
Peas	27 tins	Cod Fillets	100 lbs
Tongue	9 tins	Cherries	5 tins
Chickens Whole...	304	Carrots	2 tins
Chopped pork	9 tins	Cream	1 tin
Pineapple	4 tins	Prunes	1 tin
Stewed steak	12 tins	Oranges	4 tins
Corned Beef	10 tins	Beef Pudding	2 tins
Sausage	1 tin	Pears	384 lbs
Crab	1 tin	Haddock	98 lbs
Soup	7 tins	Herring Roes	1 tin
Pork shoulder	10 tins	Potatoes	1200 lbs
Pineapple Juice	4 tins	Gooseberries	1 tin
Strawberries	1 tin	Whole Turkey	1 tin
Salmon	96 tins	Plums	1 tin

Total weight of food condemned: 1 ton, 3 cwt., 2 qrs., 11 lbs.

Inspection of Food Premises.

Details are given below of the number of each of the different types of food premises in the Borough and of the number of inspections made of them during the year.

(a) Food Premises subject to registration

	No. registered	No. of inspections
Ice Cream Producers/Retailers ...	2	11
Ice Cream Vendors	167	98
Preserved Food Preparation	50	144
Food Hawkers	71	60
Fried Fish Shops	42	144

(b) Food Premises not subject to registration

	No. in district	No. of inspections
Bakehouses	22	44
Meat Shops and Stalls	43	286
Cafes, Canteens and Restaurant		
Kitchens	78	86
Retail Food Shops and Stalls ...	368	836
Total number of inspections of all food premises		1904

Food Hygiene.

The hygiene of food premises continued to receive close attention during 1965 a total of 2,744 visits being made during the year.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

1. Contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
Sale of loaf containing piece of cardboard Fined £5
2. Contravention of Section 16 of the Clean Air Act 1956.
Emission of dark smoke from quarry ... Fined £5
3. Contravention of Section 2 of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960.
Sounding of "musical chimes" on an Ice cream vehicle after 7-00 p.m. Fined £1
4. Contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
Sale of a small sliced white loaf containing a piece of steel or iron. Fined £5
5. Contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
Sale of a large sliced white loaf containing a piece of cotton cloth Fined £5
6. Contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
Sale of a tin of corn beef which was punctured and rusty Case dismissed
7. Contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
Sale of bottle of milk, being part of a consignment of milk supplied to a school, containing a piece of silver paper Fined £25

8. Contravention of Regulation 9(e) of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.
Smoking whilst handling open food ... Conditional Discharge
4/- Costs
9. Contravention of Section 2 of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960.
Sounding of "Musical chimes" on an ice cream vehicle after 7-00 p.m. Fined £2
10. Contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
Sale of two pint bottles of milk containing compacted soot. Fined £20

